



Guyana's Third National Report to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity

2004 – 2006



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A. REPORTING PARTY

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Information on the preparation of the report

Box I.

Please provide information on the preparation of this report, including information on stakeholders involved and material used as a basis for the report.

The methodology used to compile the Third National Report to the UNCBD involved a suite tools, which were implemented based on the principles of consultation and participation. These tools are listed below.

- (i) Document Review
- (ii) Other Stakeholder Consultation workshops
- (iii) Interviews
- (iv) National Stakeholder Workshop

Document Review

The following key documents, reports and other materials were reviewed and used for the report:

- Assessment and Thematic Report on Initial Assessment and Monitoring, including Taxonomy;
- Assessment and Thematic Report on Traditional Knowledge;
- Assessment and Thematic Report on Access and Benefit Sharing;
- Assessment and Thematic Report on Incentive Measures;
- National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable use of Guyana's Biodiversity
- Environmental Protection Act, No. 11 of 1996;
- First National Report to the Conference of Parties (COP) of the UNCBD;
- National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) (2001 – 2005);
- National Biosafety Framework Project Report;
- National Biodiversity Action Plan I & II;
- National Capacity Self Assessment Report, Strategy and Action Plan and Stocktaking and Thematic Assessment UNCBD;
- Stocktaking of Existing Capacity and Mechanisms;
- Guyana Country Environmental Profile; and,
- Biodiversity and Tropical Forest Assessment Guyana.

Stakeholder Consultations Workshops

Much of the information used in the preparation of this report emerged from a series of recently concluded sub-projects focused on specific programme areas, including:

- (i) Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing, in particular, the Assessment of Existing Policy Measures and Capacity, and the formulation of a Benefit Sharing Mechanism.
- (ii) Preservation and Maintenance of Biodiversity Related Knowledge, Innovations and Practices of Indigenous and Local Communities employing Traditional Lifestyles.
- (iii) Initial Assessment of Monitoring Programmes, including Taxonomy.
- (iv) Approaches relevant to the Implementation of Incentive Measures.

Intensive consultations were held with a wide range of stakeholders during the implementation of the above-mentioned projects. These consultations provided significant information on the measures taken by Guyana to implement various articles of the Convention.

The consultations included meetings, interviews and stakeholder workshops. Meetings were conducted in thirty-one (31) indigenous villages, focusing primarily on indigenous related issues and articles of the Convention. Additionally, a total of four (4) national workshops were conducted, engaging representatives from eighteen (18) Governmental Organisations, eight (8) Non-Governmental Organisations, and four (4) academic and research institutions.

Interviews

In some cases, focused interviews with key institutions, as listed below, were necessary. These interviews were in the form of face-to-face meetings, telephone interviews, and/or electronic mail:

- National Biodiversity Committee;
- Wildlife Management Authority;
- National Agriculture Research Institution;
- Conservation International – Guyana;
- Centre for Studies on Biological Diversity – University of Guyana;
- Environmental Management Division (EPA); and
- World Wildlife Fund.

National Stakeholder Workshop

A National Stakeholder workshop was held on March 19, 2010, which aimed to provide a forum for stakeholders to review and provide input in the draft Third National Report to the UNCBD. The institutions that participated are listed in Table below. Workshop participants included representatives from fourteen (14) Governmental Organisations and six (6) Non- Governmental Organisations, academic and research institutions.

Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC)	University of Guyana - Centre for Studies on Biological Diversity (CSBD)
University of Guyana- Faculty of Natural Sciences	Guyana Amazon Tropical Birds Society (GATBS)
Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	Ministry of Education (MoE)
Ministry of Health (MoH)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Co-operation (MoFTIC)	Environmental Management Consultants (EMC)
Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development (MoLGRD)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
National Centre for Education & Resource Development (NCERD)	Guyana Organisation of Indigenous Peoples (GOIP)
Guyana Sugar Corporation (GuySuCo)	Iwokrama
National Parks Commission (NPC)	Private Sector Commission (PSC)
Wildlife Management Authority (WMA)	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

B. PRIORITY SETTING, TARGETS AND OBSTACLES

Box II.

Please provide an overview of the status and trends of various components of biological diversity in your country based on the information and data available.

Guyana has an area of approximately 215,000 km² in size is located on the northeastern coast of South America and bordered by Venezuela on the west and northwest, Suriname on the east, Brazil on the south and southwest and the Atlantic Ocean in the north.

Four natural regions can be found in Guyana. The Low Coastal Plain is a clay belt where the majority of the population resides and most of the economic and agricultural activities occur. The Hilly Sand and Clay Region, the second natural region, includes the Intermediate Savannas and consists of gentle hills and white sands. The third and largest natural region covers more than half of the country and comprises most of the tropical rainforest and has an abundance of minerals. This area is usually referred to as the Undulating Central Penplain. The fourth natural region is the Highland Region consisting mainly of the Pakaraima Formation, which is amongst some of the oldest rocks in Guyana. It also includes Mount Roraima, Guyana's highest peak and an area of significant biological importance.

Approximately 76% of the country's total land mass is considered forested which includes wet evergreen rain forest, dry evergreen forest, semi-deciduous forest and tall to low shrubs. The forest contains over 7,000 species of plants, and 1,815 known species of amphibians, birds, reptiles and mammals. Some species have significant economic values and are endemic to the Guiana Shield. The country's ecosystem types consist of marine environments, a coastal zone largely shielded by a fringe of mangrove forests, low-land moist forests, dry evergreen forests, montane forests, grasslands, savannas and shrubs. These ecosystems consist of species that are endemic to the area, some that are endangered or threatened globally and others which are used to support the diet of local communities.

Guyana's commitment to biodiversity conservation and management is evident through its national efforts, mainly, ratification of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity in August 1994; designation of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as the Convention focal point with a dedicated Division for its implementation; preparation of the National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP) 1999; establishment of the Environmental Protection Act (1996) and the legislative framework for environmental impact assessments and a number of sector level legislation, for example, the Amerindian Act (2006), Fisheries Act (2002), etc.

Assessments and evaluation to determine the status and trends of biodiversity are limited. Where assessments exist, these are limited to observations made at the ecosystem level with the exception of the Sea Turtles of Shell Beach area, Arapaima (*Arapaima gigas*) and the Red Siskin (*Carduelis cucullata*) where comprehensive programmes for management at the species level are being developed. In general, research on species and their habitats is very limited, resulting in a paucity of local scientific information.

As a developing country, Guyana's economy is heavily dependent on its natural resources. Human induced activities will result in changes on the surrounding environment and in the absence of proper management, the very resource we need for survival can be depleted. The key threats on Guyana's environment, in particular its interior regions, are:

- Illegal mining and logging practices by a few;
- Overfishing and overhunting on commercial scales;
- Forest fires, in particular, in the Rupununi Savannas and surrounding forested areas of the Kanuku Mountains;
- Habitat loss and destruction due to land conversion for development activities;
- Increased accessibility to and for economic activities in hinterland areas;
- Natural disasters such as floods and droughts; and
- Human induced pollution.

Efforts to address these threats are on-going at the national and sector level but effective conservation and biodiversity management is hindered by factors such as:

- Limited and/or weak enforcement of the respective legislation;

- Limited awareness and knowledge related to the value of the biodiversity;
- Inadequate scientific information regarding species types and densities;
- Limited scientific research being conducted;
- Limited coordination among the sectors;
- Cross-sectoral overlaps and institutional weakness;
- Limited financial resources; and
- Limited human/technical capacity.

Priority Setting

1. Please indicate, by marking an "X" in the appropriate column below, the level of priority your country accords to the implementation of various articles, provisions and relevant programmes of the work of the Convention.

Article/Provision/Programme of Work	Level of Priority		
	High	Medium	Low
a) Article 5 – Cooperation		x	
b) Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use	x		
c) Article 7 - Identification and monitoring	x		
d) Article 8 – <i>In-situ</i> conservation	x		
e) Article 8(h) - Alien species		x	
f) Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions		x	
g) Article 9 – <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation			x
h) Article 10 – Sustainable use of components of biological diversity	x		
i) Article 11 - Incentive measures	x		
j) Article 12 - Research and training	x		
k) Article 13 - Public education and awareness	x		
l) Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts	x		
m) Article 15 - Access to genetic resources		x	
n) Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology		x	
o) Article 17 - Exchange of information		x	
p) Article 18 – Scientific and technical cooperation	x		

q) Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits		x	
r) Article 20 - Financial resources	x		
s) Article 21 - Financial mechanism	x		
t) Agricultural biodiversity	x		
u) Forest biodiversity	x		
v) Inland water biodiversity		x	
w) Marine and coastal biodiversity		x	
x) Dryland and subhumid land biodiversity			x
y) Mountain biodiversity		x	

Challenges and Obstacles to Implementation

2. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the provisions of the Articles of the Convention (5, 6, 7, 8, 8h, 8j, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20)	
3 = High Challenge	1 = Low Challenge
2 = Medium Challenge	0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome
N/A = Not applicable	

Challenges	Articles																	
	5	6	7	8	8h	8j	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
a) Lack of political will and support	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2
b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	3	2	2	2	2	2	N A	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3
d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	3	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2

e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2
f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	2	2	2	2	3	N A	3	1	N A	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2
g) Loss of traditional knowledge	1	1	1	1	N A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	3	3	3	2	3	N A	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	3	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	2
j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	3	2	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
n) Lack of economic incentive measures	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3
o) Lack of	3	3	3	2	N	2	3	2	2	2	N	2	3	2	2	2	2	3

benefit-sharing					A						A							
p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
r) Lack of effective partnerships	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
u) Poverty	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
v) Population pressure	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	N A	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
x) Lack of capacities for local communities	3	3	2	2	2	1	N A	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2
y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	N A	2	2	2	2
z) Weak law enforcement capacity	3	3	3	3	3	N A	N A	2	3	N A	N A	3	3	N A	2	2	3	2
aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	2	2	2	2	N A	2	2	1	N A	N A	1	2	1	1	1	N A	1	N A
bb) Others (please specify)																		

2010 Target

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VII/30, annex II, decided to establish a provisional framework for goals and targets in order to clarify the 2010 global target adopted by decision VI/26, help assess the progress towards the target, and promote coherence among the programmes of work of the Convention. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

Box III.

Goal 1	Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes.		
Target 1.1	At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			x
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
<p>Guyana has not developed national targets in relation to the 2010 global target. However, Guyana has transposed the global targets into its national context, where feasible and appropriate. Therefore, the main activities related to the conservation of ecological regions common to Guyana (forest, inland (fresh) water, marine and coastal and agriculture ecosystems) are detailed below.</p> <p>Work on the establishment of a national protected areas system continued over this period (2004-2006). Support was given to lead Agencies (Conservation International, World Wildlife Fund, Iwokrama, Guyana Marine Turtle Conservation Society) for various proposed sites that included the Kanuku Mountains, Shell Beach, Mt. Roraima, and the Mabura Hill Ecological Reserve. These areas represent forest ecosystems, inland (fresh) water, and marine ecosystems.</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	<p>An Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZMP) was developed in 2000 and is currently being implemented. The ICZMP promotes sustainable use of coastal resources and it aims to strengthen the capacity of national institutions with responsibility for coastal zone management.</p> <p>A National Mangrove Action Plan was prepared and the Guyana Forestry Commission and Environmental Protection Agency are in the process of preparing a Code of Practice for the Utilisation of mangroves.</p>
d) Dry and sub humid land			
e) Forest		x	<p>Specific targets related to forest management support under areas such as research and training and education are outlined in the National Forest Plan (1998). The NFP aims to support biodiversity use and management of biodiversity within the forestry sector, taking into account the National Forest Policy (1997).</p>

			The Code of Practice for Timber Harvesting stipulates a minimum area of 4.5% of productive forest lands for all holders of Timber Sales Agreement (TSA) and Wood Cutting Lease (WCL) to be set aside for conservation.
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
N/A			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Donor support for the process included World Bank, FFI, KfW, UNDP, EU, etc. For the reporting period, an estimated 10,782 ha were proposed for protection or already protected (approximately 4,326 km ² is legally protected). Guyana currently has four established protected areas (Iwokrama Forest Reserve, Kaieteur National Park, Moraballi Reserve, and Konashen Community Owned Conservation Area) and five other proposed sites (Mabura Hill Ecological Reserve, Orinduik Falls, Kanuku Mountains, Shell Beach Nature Reserve and Mount Roraima).			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
IUCN criteria and UNCBD guiding documents were used to determine proposed sites based forest ecosystems and biodiversity.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Funding; and ▪ Land-use conflicts (land tenure issues). 			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
N/A			

Box IV.

Target 1.2	Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	x
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	
Please provide details below.	
Guyana uses the global target within its national context.	
Guyana selects areas for conservation that represents the full range of its biological diversity and areas that represent the biogeographical provinces, ecosystems and habitats, domesticated or cultivated species, and endemic, threatened and vulnerable species that are of global or national importance.	
The proposed protected sites include the Kanuku Mountains, Shell Beach, Mt. Roraima, the Southern Region, Mabura Hill Ecological Reserve and Orinduik Falls. These areas represent forest ecosystems, inland (fresh) water, marine and agro-ecosystems. Mangrove Forests will be protected within Shell Beach area under the Coastal Zone Management Plan. The Iwokrama Forest and Kaieteur National Park are protected under their respective Acts. The draft Wildlife Management and Conservation Regulations also provides for protection for areas of particular importance to biodiversity.	
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).	

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest	x		The Code of Practice for Timber Harvesting stipulates a minimum area of 4.5% of productive forest lands for all holders of Timber Sales Agreement (TSA) and Wood Cutting Lease (WCL) to be set aside for conservation.
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Refer to the National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Guyana's Biodiversity (1997) and the National Biodiversity Action Plan 1 (1999).			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
NA			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited financial resources; Limited technical capacity; Land-use conflicts; and Weak enforcement of legislation. 			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
NA			

Box V.

Goal 2	Promote the conservation of species diversity
Target 2.1	Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	x
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	
Please provide details below.	
Species Protection Regulations (1999).	
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).	

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	Use of Turtle Exclusion Devices (TEDs) for trawlers was promoted in 1994. It is currently a requirement for operators who seek markets to EU, USA, etc. Selection of the Shell Beach area to protect Mangroves, flagship species like the Scarlet Ibis, and the endangered sea turtles, was done during this period.
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest	x		Promotion of sustainable forest management via Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) and development of the GFC Code of Practice around 2002. The Guyana National Initiative for Forest Certification (GNIFC) Process started in 2003 and concluded in 2006 to coordinate the drafting of national certification standards. The 2nd draft Standard was field tested in 2003 and this led to the production the 3rd Draft Standard. Iwokrama has commenced its forest certification process in 2004 and is expected to be completed in 2007. GFC has in place a system of quotas for harvest of selected timber species. Iwokrama Forest, Kaieteur, Kanukus and other areas identified for protection raised awareness for conservation of species diversity.
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			x
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Draft Arapaima Harvest Management Plan was prepared in 2002 and it aims to increase the local Arapaima (<i>Arapaima gigas</i>) population. Arapaima stock assessments were conducted in 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2004 with noted population increases.</p> <p>A paper was published in 2003 to justify the discovery of Red Siskin populations in South Savannahs for protection. In 2005, the EPA designated the South Rupununi Conservation Society (SRCS) as the lead agency for the protection and conservation of this species. SRCS is currently conducting research on red siskins in partnership with members of local communities.</p> <p>Sea Turtle conservation, protection and monitoring continued by Guyana Marine Turtle Conservation Society and the EPA.</p> <p>Protection status for several other species include the Jaguar (<i>Pantera onca</i>) and other cats, Giant River Otter (<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>), Arapaima (<i>Arapaima sp.</i>), Scarlet Macaw (<i>Ara macao</i>), Black Caiman (<i>Melanosuchus niger</i>), Lesser seed Finch (<i>Oryzoborus angolensis</i>), Scarlet Ibis (<i>Eudocimus ruber</i>) and others within the Species Protection Regulations (1999) and the Wild Birds Protection Act.</p>			

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
NA
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
The capacity to implement and monitor is a challenge. Although the cadre of young professionals have increased over the past decade (preceding the reporting period), there is still a lack of skills and jobs. The cost and effectiveness of monitoring and enforcement still remains high.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.
NA

Box VI.

Target 2.2	Status of threatened species improved		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target	x		
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	x		
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
A draft Arapaima Harvest Management Plan was prepared in 2002 which aims to increase the local Arapaima (<i>Arapaima gigas</i>) population. Arapaima stock assessments were conducted in 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2004 with noted population increases (450 to 1170).			
A Paper was published in 2003 to justify the discovery of Red Siskin populations in South Savannahs for protection. The EPA has designated the South Rupununi Conservation Society (SRCS) as the lead agency for the protection and conservation of the species through a Memorandum of Understanding.			

SRCS is currently conducting research on red siskins in partnership with members of local communities.
Sea Turtle conservation, protection and monitoring continued by Guyana Marine Turtle Conservation Society and the EPA during this reporting period.
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
NA
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
The capacity to implement and monitor is a challenge. Although the cadre of young professionals have increased over the past decade (preceding the reporting period), there is still a lack of skills and jobs. The cost and effectiveness of monitoring and enforcement still remains high.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.
NA

Box VII.

Box VIII

Goal 3	Promote the conservation of genetic diversity		
Target 3.1	Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target		x	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
NA			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	<p>The Ministry of Agriculture regulates the importation of germplasm.</p> <p>The National Agriculture Research Institute (NARI) works with traditional farmers to preserve threatened crop genetic stock through traditional seed storage and vegetative field gene banks, and to conduct research on land-race species.</p> <p>NARI has established 3 outstations for plant genetic resource-safe depositories for conservation.</p>
b) Inland water		x	Although national programmes were not yet established, work had started on the management of Arapaima (<i>Arapaima sp.</i>) The stock assessment method and the management plan were developed by the North Rupununi District Development Board in collaboration with the Iwokrama International Centre.
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest		x	Iwokrama and University of Guyana conducted research on Fungi within the Iwokrama forest. The Amerindian Research Unit produced and houses several publications on traditional farming and livelihood practices. In addition, the Makushi Research Unit from the North Rupununi area of Annai

			District amassed a rich body of local knowledge and language which was captured in publications that included checklists and one major book on the way of life for the Makushi.
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No		x	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
NA			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Work within the context of this target has been implemented to various degrees by NGOs and national agencies working with environment and indigenous peoples. The process commenced in March 2005 with the preparation of the Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources Policy and Regulations.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
NA			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited technical capacity; ▪ Limited availability of information; ▪ High staff turn-over at key institutions, such as the EPA; and ▪ Inadequate funding. 			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
NA			

Box VIII.

Goal 4	Promote sustainable use and consumption.		
Target 4.1	Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target		x	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	x		Integrated agriculture promoted as well as promotion of integrated pest management regimes.
b) Inland water		x	See Box 7 under national targets.
c) Marine and coastal	x		Conservation International (CI) and World Wildlife Fund (WWF) worked with the Guyana Marine Turtle Conservation Society (GMTCS) on sea turtle protection.
d) Dry and subhumid land			

e) Forest	x		Iwokrama Forest transitioned from a baseline research phase to applied business research and development. The TROPENBOS programme conducted forest and soil research which helped the GFC to develop Code of Practice, Forest Research and Monitoring programme.
f) Mountain		x	CI conducted biodiversity RAPID assessments of the Kanuku Mts.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			x
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
NBAP			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
NA			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
NA			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
NA			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
NA			

Box IX.

Target 4.2	Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			x
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Species Protection Regulations (1999) provides for the management of wildlife species for the international trade.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	See same section within Box Vi.
c) Marine and coastal		x	Use of TEDs in fishing.
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest		x	Implementation of the GFC Code of Practice and development of sustainable forest management programme; national wildlife harvest quotas; open and closed seasons still maintained; environmental mining regulations (2005).

f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No	x		
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
The EPA's environmental authorisation programme allows for the regulation of all processes and categories of activities which are likely to have significant impact on the environment, inclusive of biodiversity. The EPA is also in the process of regulating existing facilities (facilities that were established prior to the promulgation of the EP Act, 1996).			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
NA			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
NA			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited technical capacity; ▪ Limited monitoring; ▪ Limited enforcement of legislation; and ▪ Limited coordination among agencies. 			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
NA			

Box X.

Target 4.3	No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target	x		
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Limited data exists to ascertain whether international trade has affected species population although the Species Protection Regulations help with the management of the international trade of wildlife species. The Wildlife Management Authority is responsible for management of the trade.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	See same section within Box VI.
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	

e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		x	
Please provide details below.			
Wildlife trade is being managed by the Wildlife Management Authority (WMA) which is implemented through a Wildlife Division and is informed by a Scientific Authority. The entire structure comes under the Office of the President.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
NA			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
NA			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
NA			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
Number of threatened species up to 2002 :			
Higher plants - 22			
Mammals – 11			
Breeding Birds – 2			
Reptiles – 6			
(Source: EarthTrends 2003. Biodiversity and Protected Areas-- Guyana. EarthTrends Country Profile. http://earthtrends.wri.org/pdf_library/country_profiles/bio_cou_328.pdf)			

Box XI.

Goal 5	Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.		
Target 5.1	Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No		x	
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
National targets have not been established in this area. However, the Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission has prepared a draft National Land Use Policy. The Commission has commenced the process for the preparing Regional Land Use Plans. The EP Act 1996 and Environmental Regulations 2000, environmental mining regulations (2005) all help to control land degradation and other pressures.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	

b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest		x	Environmental Protection Regulations, 2000, and the Mining Act (1998).
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		x	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		x	
Please provide details below.			
Work commenced in 2004 on revising the Guyana Forestry Act of 1953 and the preparation of a Forest Bill; Guyana Timber Export Act, 1973.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
The development of national land use policy has commenced.			
The National Development Strategy (NDS) (1996) outlines the national direction for Guyana as it relates to land use and land degradation.			
Forestry reports prepared by the Guyana Forestry Commission have stated there has been low deforestation rate: 0.1-0.3 % (FAO 2005).			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
NA			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
NA			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
NA			

Box XII.

Goal 6	Control threats from invasive alien species.		
Target 6.1	Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No		x	
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Work in the area of invasive alien species is a future national priority for Guyana according to EPA's Strategic Plan and is expected to start in 2007.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	Limited. Work on few species like Pink Mealy Bug was done.

b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
NA			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
NA			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
NA			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
NA			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
NA			

Box XIII.

Target 6.2	Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Refer to Target 6.1			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land			NA
e) Forest		x	

f) Mountain			NA
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No	x		
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
NA			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
NA			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
NA			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
NA			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
NA			

Box XIV.

Goal 7	Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution.		
Target 7.1	Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No	x		
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land			NA
e) Forest		x	GFC has an active social forestry programme.
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No	x		
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			

c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	
Please provide details below.	
NA	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
NA	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
NA	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
NA	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	
<p>EPA, in 2005, commenced the National Capacity Self-Assessment Project. The project aimed to determine national priority areas for capacity development to address national and global environmental issues and to promote synergies among the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.</p> <p>The local NGO – Conservation of Ecological Interaction & Biological Association (CEIBA) has been conducting limited studies on the phenology of various taxa. Studies are limited to flora and faunal pollinators and impacts of forest clearing on amphibians.</p>	

Box XV.

Target 7.2	Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			x
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
<p>The Environmental Protection Act, 1996, Part V, specifies provisions for the prevention and control of pollution and mandates the EPA to coordinate an environmental management programme and to prevent and/or control pollution.</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	Environmental management authorisation process, legislation, EPA guidelines and environment permits
b) Inland water		x	Environmental management authorisation process, legislation, EPA guidelines and environment permits
c) Marine and coastal		x	Environmental management authorisation process, legislation, EPA guidelines and environment permits
d) Dry and subhumid land			NA
e) Forest		x	Environmental management authorisation process, legislation, EPA guidelines and environment permits
f) Mountain		x	Environmental management authorisation process, legislation, EPA guidelines and environment permits

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	x
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	
Please provide details below.	
<p>EPA conducts compliance monitoring against permit conditions, and at times in collaboration with sector Agencies such as GFC and Guyana Geology and Mines Commission (GGMC), of developmental activities which have or are likely to have significant impacts on the environment, inclusive of biodiversity.</p> <p>GGMC has prepared environmental guidelines for mining operations and has established environmental mining regulations to regulate the industry and reduce the impact of mining and pollution on the environment.</p> <p>GFC has developed a Code of Practice for Timber Harvesting as an initial step towards implementing sustainable forest management. A number of key partners, inclusive of the EPA and GFC, have been involved in the Guyana National Initiative for Forest Certification (GNIFC) to develop national standards for forest certification.</p> <p>EPA, in collaboration with GGMC and the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs, has been cooperating with the National Parks Commission to address illegal mining activities within the Kaieteur National Park.</p>	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
NA	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
NA	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited technical capacity; ▪ Limited monitoring ▪ Limited enforcement of legislation; and ▪ Limited coordination among sector agencies. 	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	
NA	

Box XVI.

Goal 8	Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods.	
Target 8.1	Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?		
a) No		x
b) Yes, the same as the global target		
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		
Please provide details below.		
<p>This target has been incorporated into the following projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building for Guyana Protected Area System supported by Flora and Fauna International and Demerara Tobacco Company. The project was executed from August 2002 to August 2005. It aimed to support in-country training for protected areas planning and management, increase public awareness to develop alternative livelihood skills which serve as a case study for protected areas management. 		

- The Caribbean Regional Environmental Programme: Amenity Area Demonstration Project (AADP) executed from June 2004 to July 2006 aimed to establish an AADP in an area between the Number 43 and 74 Villages on the Corentyne Coast. The project aimed to protect mangrove forests within this area and to provide enhanced livelihood opportunities through management of the area. The project focused mainly on the water melon farmers, management of the Number 63 Beach and public awareness on the value and need for conservation of mangroves onsite.
- A feasibility study was conducted for Shell Beach in 2005. The assessment aimed at providing the EPA and the Guyana Marine Turtles Conservation Society (GMTCS) with probable sustainable economic activities. The study focused on Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP), in particular Caribwood Oil, with the intention of marketing these products and encouraging the sustainable use of the tree by the Waini Communities found at Shell Beach.
- The Guyana Protected Areas System Small Grants Component Project supported by KfW (2006). The project aims to support the basic infrastructure and implementation of income-generating activities in the Kanuku, Shell Beach, and Kaieteur National Park areas. The project commenced in February, 2006, and is expected to last for a period of 2 years.

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land			NA
e) Forest		x	GFC has a social forestry programme.
f) Mountain		x	

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	

Please provide details below.

NA

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

NA

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

NA

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

NA

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Research/studies were also conducted within the broad context of biological resources management that supports sustainable livelihoods. Of note are:

Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP) – Thomas *et al* (2003).
Bushmeat trade assessment conducted by WWF (2006).

Box XVII.

Target 8.2	Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Refer to Target 8.1			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land			NA
e) Forest		x	Documentation of NTFPs by Andel, Thomas <i>et al</i> (2003); the Makushi Research Unit and the Amerindian Research Unit produced several publications.
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Monitoring is on-going.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
NA			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
NA			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
NA			

Box XVIII.

Goal 9	Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities.	
Target 9.1	Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?		
a) No		x
b) Yes, the same as the global target		
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		

Please provide details below.

Issues related to traditional knowledge is cross-cutting and therefore preservation of culture has been integrated into the aspects of the protected areas projects highlighted in Target 8. Extensive community consultations for the proposed protected areas at Shell Beach, Kanuku Mountains and Southern Regions of Guyana were held to move the process forward.

Additionally, work commenced on the first Community Owned Management Area for the Region.

The ABS/IPR Committee was convened in September 2003, when it was agreed that the Committee would first develop a national policy document related to ABS/IPR from which Regulations would be formulated.

Under the UNDP Capacity Building for the Management of Natural Resources and Environment Project, two project proposals were approved for funding. The first was the 'Review of the National Biodiversity Action Plan 1999-2004' (NBAP) with the objective to determine the extent to which the NBAP has been implemented, to make recommendations to enhance implementation, and to identify issues to be addressed by the NBAP 2005–2010.

The second project was '*Capacity building to improve access to genetic resources, the sharing of benefits and managing biodiversity information for decision-making*'. This project was designed to assist Guyana to establish the policy, legislative, and administrative measures on access and benefit-sharing and intellectual property rights.

A number of conservation NGOs, including Iwokrama, CI, WWF and GMTCS, work closely with Indigenous communities and recognize the importance and value of traditional knowledge.

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land			NA
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	

Please provide details below.

NA

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

NA

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

NA

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
NA
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.
NA

Box XIX.

Target 9.2	Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The process commenced in March, 2005, with the preparation of the Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources Policy and Regulations. ▪ The Amerindian Act, 1998, has been revised. Extensive consultations were held during the preparation of the revised legislation which has been gazetted in 2006. ▪ The National Agriculture Research Institute also works to document traditional knowledge relating to traditional crop types as ways to improve product quality. ▪ Conservation International supports the documentation of traditional knowledge in the South Rupununi. Some of the studies include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Community Resource Evaluation (May-Dec, 2002) in the villages of Katoka, Yupukari, Kaicum-bay, Parishara, Nappi, Hiowa, St. Ignatius, Kumu, Quarrie, Moco Moco, Parikwarinawa, Shulinab, Quiko, Meriwau, Sand Creek, Rupunau, Shea, Maruranau. 2) Socio-economic Survey of Amerindian communities in Kanuku Mountains area in the villages of Katoka, Yupukari, Kaicum-bay, Parishara, Nappi, Hiowa, St. Ignatius, Kumu, Quarrie, Moco Moco, Parikwarinawa, Shulinab, Quiko, Meriwau, Sand Creek, Rupunau, Shea, Maruranau. 3) Preparatory study for the creation of a Protected Area in the Kanuku Mountains region of Guyana (Aug 1993), Potarinau Amerindian reservation, Shea village, Yakarinta, Karanambo and Piarara ranches. ▪ Iwokrama also supports the documentation of traditional knowledge within the Iwokrama Forest. Some of the studies include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Iwokrama International Centre Policy on Intellectual property rights, access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-Sharing. 2. Capability approach to the revival of traditional ethnobotanical knowledge for sustainable livelihoods of Guyanese Indigenous People. 3. Greasing the wheels for conservation and development. Can Crab wood oil enterprises contribute to sustainable development of the Riverine communities in the North Rupununi, Central Guyana? (A Study of enterprise development). 4. Abstract Traditional Remedies, Indigenous Knowledge, and Intellectual Property Rights: the Current status and possible future of the ethnomedicine of the Makushi Amerindians; Makushi Way of Life (1999). 			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	

d) Dry and subhumid land			NA
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Amerindian Act, 2006, gives land rights to Amerindians and ownership to manage lands. Sub-surface rights still belong to the state. See details for Target 9.1			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
NA			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
NA			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
IPR and Access and Benefit Sharing documents still to be finalized.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
NA			

Box XX.

Goal 10	Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources.		
Target 10.1	All transfers of genetic resources are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
There is no national target, however, work has commenced to prepare Guyana's national policy position.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	

d) Dry and subhumid land			NA
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Still needs to be developed and implemented. See details in Target 9.1			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
NA			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
NA			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
NA			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
NA			

Box XXI.

Target 10.2	Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared with the countries providing such resources		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
There is no national target, however, work has commenced to prepare Guyana's national policy position.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land			NA
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) No	x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	
Please provide details below.	
Not yet established and implemented. See details in target 9.1	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
NA	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
NA	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
NA	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	
NA	

Box XXII.

Goal 11	Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention.		
Target 11.1	New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No	x		
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land			NA
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No	x		
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			

c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	
Please provide details below.	
NA	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
NA	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
NA	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
NA	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	
NA	

Box XXIII.

Target 11.2	Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
NA			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land			NA
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
NA			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
NA			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
NA			

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
NA
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.
NA

Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VI/9, annex, adopted the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. The Conference of the Parties considered the Strategy as a pilot approach for the use of outcome oriented targets under the Convention. In decision VII/10, the Conference of the Parties decided to integrate the targets into the reporting framework for the Third National Reports. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

Box XXIV.

Target 1. A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
<p>Even though a national target has not been established, Guyana has been working to continuously document its plant species. Plants of Guyana database can be found on the GFC web site along with a booklet documenting 21 species of plants. More information can be found by accessing the following link http://www.forestry.gov.gy/publications.html.</p> <p>Also, institutions such as the Smithsonian Institution (SI) and visiting University researchers continue to conduct taxonomic studies. SI funded the development of a Herbarium and creation of a database at the Biodiversity Centre under the Biodiversity of the Guianas Programme. The Jenman Herbarium also has an old collection of plants as well as NARI.</p>	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
NA	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Refer to (I) above	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
NA	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
NA	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	

General constraints include:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited technical persons to conduct taxonomic identification, especially, at the Herbarium housed within the Centre for the Study in Biological Diversity, University of Guyana; Insufficient storage space; and Limited financial resources. 	
VII) Any other relevant information	
NA	

Box XXV.

Target 2. A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, at national, regional and international levels.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
While there is no national target, economically important species are assessed by GFC and a programme has been established for harvesting and monitoring.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
NA	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Work is on-going in this area by the GFC.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
<p>The National Forest Policy and the National Forest Plan aim to support timber species management within the forestry sector. Five (5) programme areas are listed in the National Forest Plan that proposes a list of activities, inclusive of forest management, research, training and education.</p> <p>The Forest Act (1953) provides little or no scope for forest conservation and sustainable management, however, this legislation is currently being revised to include aspects related to sustainable forest management and conservation. A draft Forest Bill has been prepared.</p>	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
NA	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
NA	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXVI.

Target 3. Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x

Please specify	
No National Target established, however, target 3 was captured in general within programmes such as the Sustainable Forest Management Programme, the development of the forest code of practices and the Forest Certification Initiative.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
NA	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
NA	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
NA	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
NA	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
NA	
VII) Any other relevant information	
NA	

Box XXVII.

Target 4. At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
<p>Under the national protected areas system programme, Guyana has established 2 (legal) protected areas. These are the Kaieteur National Park and the Iwokrama Forest Reserve.</p> <p>Additionally, in 2002, Conservation International (CI) entered into an agreement with the Government of Guyana through the Guyana Forestry Commission to set aside 200,000 ha of pristine rainforest as a 'Conservation Concession'. CI obtained a 30-year logging license for a portion of the Upper Essequibo River watershed. The objective is to manage the area for conservation instead of allowing timber exploitation.</p> <p>Guyana's on-going commitment towards the protection of 10% of its forests also contributes to the global effort.</p>	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
NA	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
NA	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
NA	

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
NA
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
NA
VII) Any other relevant information
NA

Box XXVIII.

Target 5. Protection of fifty percent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
Linked to Target 4 Box XXVII.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
NA	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
NA	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
The Guyana Forestry Commission Code of Practice for Forest Management stipulates that each concessionaire having a Timber Sales Agreement and/or Wood Cutting Lease must set aside at least 4.5% of productive forest area as a biodiversity reserve. While the Code of Practice (COP) is a voluntary agreement at the moment, the current Forest Act is being revised and this makes provision for the COP to become legally binding.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
NA	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
NA	
VII) Any other relevant information	
NA	

Box XXIX.

Target 6. At least thirty percent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
NA	

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
NA	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
NA	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
NA	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
NA	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
NA	
VII) Any other relevant information	
NA	

Box XXX.

Target 7. Sixty percent of the world's threatened species conserved <i>In-situ</i>.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
NA	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
NA	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
NA	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
NA	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
NA	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
NA	
VII) Any other relevant information	
NA	

Box XXXI.

Target 8. Sixty percent of threatened plant species in accessible <i>Ex-situ</i> collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10 percent of them included in recovery and restoration programmes.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
NA	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
NA	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
NA	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
NA	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
NA	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
NA	
VII) Any other relevant information	
NA	

Box XXXII.

Target 9. Seventy percent of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
NA	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
NA	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
NA	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
NA	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
NA	

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
NA
VII) Any other relevant information
NARI's seed bank is not yet functional at the level (during this reporting period) to contribute to the target. A seed bank however has been created.

Box XXXIII.

Target 10. Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
NA	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
NA	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
NA	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
NA	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
NA	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
NA	
VII) Any other relevant information	
NA	

Box XXXIV.

Target 11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
NA	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
NA	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
NA	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	

NA
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
NA
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
NA
VII) Any other relevant information
NA

Box XXXV.

Target 12. Thirty percent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
NA	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
NA	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
NA	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
NA	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
NA	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
NA	
VII) Any other relevant information	
NA	

Box XXXVI.

Target 13. The decline of plant resources, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, halted.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
NA	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x

Please specify
NA
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)
NA
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)
NA
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
NA
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
NA
VII) Any other relevant information
<p>Two examples of indigenous programmes that contribute to this target are those of the Makushi Research Unit (MRU) and the Bina Hill Institute.</p> <p>The MRU resulted from a local NGO (the North Rupununi District Development Board (NRDDB)), Iwokrama and Amerindian Research Unit research initiative in 1995 to study the ethnobiology of the North Rupununi. The Unit consists of predominantly women researchers from local communities who conduct inquiries on social, economic, and ecological aspects of life in the North Rupununi. The MRU plays an important role in understanding local knowledge systems and cultural affirmation. It is also a primary force in ensuring local communities in the North Rupununi are informed of research.</p> <p>The Bina Hill Institute (BHI), located at Annai Central in Region 9 (Upper Takatu/Upper Essequibo), was established in 2001 and works with several partners under the umbrella of the North Rupununi Development Board (NRDDB), to develop training and other resources in the North Rupununi, e.g. fisheries surveys for arapaima and aquarium fish. The institute has also started a radio station in 2004 called Radio Paiwomak (FM 97.1) which is the first hinterland radio station. The station is located with the Bina Hill Institute and operates under the umbrella of the NRDDB. The station affirms the culture and tradition of the Macushi people by producing and broadcasting programmes highlighting local culture and issues about the environment and biodiversity. Some of these programmes are in the local language (Makushi) and the station serves 9 communities in the area.</p>

Box XXXVII.

Target 14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public-awareness programmes.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
<p>No direct efforts were undertaken to implement the GSPC in general and specific to this target. However, efforts under the wider scope of biodiversity conservation have incorporated public awareness and education. The National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Guyana's Biodiversity recognises the importance of wider stakeholder participation for biodiversity conservation and management and proposed a strong public awareness and education programme. This was subsequently incorporated into the National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP) outlining several projects such as the inclusion of biodiversity into the school curriculum, through the development of modules and training of teachers to administer the modules, and in general increased public awareness.</p>	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x

Please specify
NA
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)
Implementation of the NBAP is on-going.
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)
NA
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
NA
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
NA
VII) Any other relevant information
NA

Box XXXVIII.

Target 15. The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities in plant conservation increased, according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
In general, strengthening the human resource capacity, especially at the EPA, is highlighted as a key component for biodiversity conservation in the NBAP.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
NA	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
NA	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
NA	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
NA	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
NA	
VII) Any other relevant information	
NA	

Box XXXIX.

Target 16. Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x

Please specify	
NA	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
NA	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
NA	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
NA	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
NA	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
NA	
VII) Any other relevant information	
NA	

Box XL.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- constraints encountered in implementation.

Guyana has not started the process of implementing the GSPC and developing corresponding national targets. However, some of the targets specified in the GSPC have been incorporated into aspects related to the general implementation of the Convention.

General constraints include:

- Limited policy framework;
- Limited technical resource persons;
- Limited financial resources;
- Weak enforcement of legislation; and
- Limited Integrated approach to planning and communication among agencies and programmes.

Ecosystem Approach

The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Application of the ecosystem approach will help to reach a balance of the three objectives of the Convention. At its second meeting, the Conference of the Parties has affirmed that the ecosystem approach is the primary framework for action under the Convention (decision II/8). The Conference of the Parties, at its fifth meeting, endorsed the description of the ecosystem approach and operational guidance and recommended the application of the principles and other guidance on the ecosystem approach. The seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties agreed that the priority at this time should be facilitating implementation of the ecosystem approach. Please provide relevant information by responding to the following questions.

3. ♦¹ Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) No, but application is under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects are being applied	x
d) Yes, substantially implemented	

4. ♦ Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) No, but development is under consideration	
c) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying some principles of the ecosystem approach	x
d) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying most principles of the ecosystem approach	

5. Is your country strengthening capacities for the application of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to apply the ecosystem approach? (decision V/6)	
a) No	x
b) Yes, within the country	
c) Yes, including providing support to other Parties	

6. ♦ Has your country promoted regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders? (decision V/6)	
a) No	x
b) Yes, informal cooperation (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, formal cooperation (please provide details below)	
Further comments on regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders.	

7. Is your country facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach? (decisions VI/12 and VII/11)	
a) No	x
b) No, some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach.	

¹ Please note that all the questions marked with ♦ have been previously covered in the second national reports and some thematic reports.

8. Is your country creating an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach, including through development of appropriate institutional frameworks? (decision VII/11)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant policies and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the creation of an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach.	
Guyana's implementation of the ecosystem approach is limited. However, this approach was incorporated into the preparation of the National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Guyana's Biodiversity and the National Biodiversity Action Plan.	

C. ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION

Article 5 – Cooperation

9. ♦ Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	
c) Yes, multilateral cooperation (please give details below)	x
d) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation (please give details below)	
e) Yes, other forms of cooperation (please give details below)	x
Further comments on cooperation with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
<p>Guyana cooperates with international countries through Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Fauna and Flora (CITES), among others; with programmes such as World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Guianas; and with international treaties such as Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organisation (ACTO), etc.</p> <p>Through the Guiana Shield Initiative Project, Guyana cooperates with Suriname, Venezuela, Colombia and Brazil. The project commenced in 2000 and the first phase concluded in 2004. The second phase of the project is expected to start in 2007. The first phase of the project aimed at establishing the foundation for an eco-regional approach to conservation and sustainable development of the Guiana Shield. In the second phase, at least three (3) pilot areas will be selected to gain experiences with payment for ecosystem services. Iwokrama's forest reserve (371,000 ha) has been identified as Guyana's pilot site. This project is expected to demonstrate how tropical forests can be conserved and sustainably used to provide ecological, social and economic benefits to local, national and international communities.</p>	

10. Is your country working with other Parties to develop regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 A)	
a) No	x
b) No, but consultations are under way	
c) Yes, some mechanisms and networks have been established (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, existing mechanisms have been strengthened (please provide details below)	
Further comments on development of regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention.	

11. Is your country taking steps to harmonize national policies and programmes, with a view to optimizing policy coherence, synergies and efficiency in the implementation of various multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) and relevant regional initiatives at the national level? (decision VI/20)	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are under consideration	
c) Yes, some steps are being taken (please specify below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive steps are being taken (please specify below)	

Further comments on the harmonization of policies and programmes at the national level.

The National Capacity Self Assessment project commenced in 2005 and aims to identify and characterize capacity constraints relevant to effective environmental management in the natural resource environment sector under three thematic areas: biodiversity, climate change and desertification. It also aims to assess Guyana's performance under the UN Conventions in these three areas: the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). The project would examine the potential for synergies to improve the efficiency in the implementation of these MEAs.

Box XLI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) to e) All available information presented in boxes above.

f) Institutional cooperation mechanisms exist for the implementation of individual MEAs comprising representatives from key institutions. The same Agency may be represented on two or all three of the Conventions; however, the challenge exists with harmonization of the work associated with implementation.

'Stakeholder fatigue' is common among sector-level cooperation as a result of limited technical resource persons.

Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use

12. Has your country put in place effective national strategies, plans and programmes to provide a national framework for implementing the three objectives of the Convention? (Goal 3.1 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant strategies, plans and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the strategies, plans and programmes for implementing the three objectives of the Convention.

Some of these strategies, plans and programmes aimed at implementing the objectives of the Convention include:

- National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Guyana's Biodiversity, 1997;
- National Forest Policy, 1997
- National Forest Plan, 1998
- National Biodiversity Action Plan 1999-2004;
- National Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, 2001 – 2005;
- Land Use Policy, 2005;
- National Environmental Action Plan, 2001 – 2005;
- National Forestry Action Plan, 2001;
- Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan, 2000;
- National Mangrove Management Action Plan, 2001;

- Draft Code of Practice for Utilisation of Mangroves, 2005;
- Fisheries Management and Development Plan, 2006;
- National Biosafety Framework and Biotechnology, Biosafety and Biosecurity Policy, 2006;
- Natural Resource Management Legislation: Environmental Protection Act (1996) and Draft Protected Areas Regulation under this Act; Species Protection Regulations (1999); Environmental Protection Regulations (2000): Hazardous Waste, Water Quality, Air Quality and Noise; Fisheries Act (2002); Draft Wildlife Management and Conservation Regulations (2000); Pesticide and Toxic Chemicals Control Act (2000).

13. ♦ Has your country set measurable targets within its national strategies and action plans? (decisions II/7 and III/9)

a) No	x
b) No, measurable targets are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but measurable targets are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, relevant targets are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, reports on implementation of relevant targets available (please provide details below)	

Further comments on targets set within national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

NA

14. Has your country identified priority actions in its national biodiversity strategy and action plan? (decision VI/27 A)

a) No	
b) No, but priority actions are being identified	
c) Yes, priority actions identified (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on priority actions identified in the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

Implementation of findings from Workshop on Priority Setting for Biodiversity Research:

In 2003, the Workshop Report on Priority Setting for Biodiversity Research was distributed to relevant stakeholders. This report was based on a previously conducted workshop which aimed to prioritise and bring to the fore, the areas of biodiversity research which are of current national interest and importance.

The priority actions identified in the NBAP are within the following areas:

- Public awareness and education;
- Policy, legal and administrative framework;
- Mobilization of financial and technical resources;
- Capacity building at the individual and institutional levels;
- Research and information on biodiversity;
- *In-situ* and *ex-situ* conservation;
- Incentive measures; and
- Measures for sustainable use.

15. Has your country integrated the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as benefit sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision VI/27 A)

a) No	
b) Yes, in some sectors (please provide details below)	x
c) Yes, in major sectors (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, in all sectors (please provide details below)	

Further information on integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit-sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

See details in Target 9.1

The three objectives of the Convention have been considered to some extent in national sector plans such as:

- National Forest Plan, 1998;
- National Forestry Action Plan, 2001;
- Fisheries Management and Development Plan, 2006; and
- National Mangrove Management Action Plan 2001.

However, nation-wide incorporation of the UNCBD's objectives into the sector plans has not been established. This has been outlined as a component of the NBAP and the process of incorporation into main sectors such as Forestry, Agriculture and Mining is expected to be undertaken in the immediate future.

16. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan (NBSAP)? (decision VI/20)

a) Yes	
b) No	x
I) If YES, please briefly describe the extent to which it addresses	
(a) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species	NA
(b) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species' habitats, including protected areas	NA
(c) Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration	NA
(d) Research and monitoring for migratory species	NA
(e) Transboundary movement	NA
II) If NO, please briefly indicate below	
(a) The extent to which your country addresses migratory species at national level	<p>Shell Beach [home to the Loggerhead (<i>Caretta caretta</i>), Olive-Ridley (<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>), the Hawksbill (<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>), the Green Turtle (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>), Leatherback (<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>)] is identified for protection. Some research on migratory species has been conducted. A proposal for ratification has been made for the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (Bonn Convention).</p> <p>The Biology Department of the University of Guyana engages academics and students, to a limited extent, to monitor general migratory bird species. The Amazon Tropical Birds Society, a local NGO, also monitors, to some extent, migratory species found along Guyana's coast.</p>
(b) Cooperation with other Range States since 2000	NA

Biodiversity and Climate Change

17. Has your country implemented projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use? (decision VII/15)	
a) No	
b) No, but some projects or programs are under development	x
c) Yes, some projects have been implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	
<p>The National Capacity Self Assessment project is funded by the Global Environment Facility and implemented through the United Nations Development Programme. The project commenced in 2005 and aims to identify and characterize capacity constraints relevant to effective environmental management in the natural resource environment sector under three thematic areas: biodiversity, climate change and desertification. It also aims to assess Guyana's performance under the UN Conventions in these three areas: the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). The project would examine the potential for synergizes to improve the efficiency in the implementation of these MEAs and the development of an Action Plan to achieve the main recommendations. The action plan identified a key project - incorporating priority work of the Conventions into annual work plans of the focal point agencies – to be implemented as part of the NCSA implementation phase.</p>	

18. Has your country facilitated coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification? (decision VII/15)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	x
c) Yes, relevant mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the UNFCCC and the UNCCD.	
<p>Refer to 17 above.</p> <p>NCSA</p> <p>"In response to its obligations under the UNFCCC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Guyana appointed the Hydrometeorological Service of the Ministry of Agriculture as its Focal Point to the UNFCCC Secretariat. ▪ The country submitted its Initial Communication, June 2001, to the Convention Secretariat. ▪ Guyana has also started to implement measures to adapt to and to mitigate human induced climate change as best as its resources can permit in the face of other pressing socio-economic activities. ▪ The Country has been primarily involved in adaptation work under the GEF's financial support for the CPACC and the MACC projects, which are CARICOM projects and are geared to addressing the training aspects of the Convention and to promote public awareness of the tasks which have to be undertaken by CARICOM countries. ▪ The River and Sea Defense Board has been involved in an Institutional Capacity Building Activities Programme which included relevant skills enhancement and training in Climate Change monitoring and evaluation, especially of sea-level rise and wave intensity on the coast. ▪ The EPA undertook a mitigation exercise with the CIDA/SENEC to monitor the rice and wood sectors which resulted in recommendations on technological changes which can assist to reduce the amounts of GHG emissions into the atmosphere. ▪ The Office of the Prime Minister has been working to demonstrate the benefits of renewable energy by introducing photovoltaic systems in the hinterland. ▪ The Institute of Applied Science and Technology (IAST) has been working on alternative energy forms such as bio-fuels. ▪ The Guyana Energy Authority (GEA) has been concentrating on renewable hydropower and wind energy systems." 	

Box XLII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

While the environment is incorporated into national documents such as the NDS and the MDGs, at the implementation stage environment, issues are overlooked. The current national planning framework needs to integrate environment more fully into the development levels.

Article 7 - Identification and monitoring

19. ♦ On Article 7(a), does your country have an ongoing programme to identify components of biological diversity at the genetic, species, ecosystem level?

a) No	x
b) Yes, selected/partial programmes at the genetic, species and/or ecosystem level only (please specify and provide details below)	
c) Yes, complete programmes at ecosystem level and selected/partial inventories at the genetic and/or species level (please specify and provide details below)	

Further comments on ongoing programmes to identify components of biodiversity at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.

See also Article 6.14.

Monitoring is *ad hoc* and not as relevant to biodiversity management.

In the initial efforts of the Biodiversity Centre and the Biodiversity of the Guianas Program, the Smithsonian Institute contributed significantly to an updated understanding of the flora and fauna of Guyana. The Biodiversity Centre is now operated by the University of Guyana and works together with the EPA and several institutions to continue biodiversity research specifically through a project response approach. A number of projects have been implemented such as the Mount Roraima Situation Analysis and Rapid Biodiversity Assessments which commenced in September 2006 and was supported by World Wildlife Fund, and the Darwin Initiative Rupununi Wetlands project which commenced in 2004.

Two strategies have been developed relating to monitoring of biodiversity. These are monitoring of forests and the impact of mining on biodiversity, however, these strategies have not been implemented to date.

20. ♦ On Article 7(b), which components of biological diversity identified in accordance with Annex I of the Convention, have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes?

a) at ecosystem level (please provide percentage based on area covered)	Shell Beach Mangrove area, Iwokrama, Kaieteur National Park, Kanuku Mts., Konashen, and other areas identified for protection. Approximately 7% of Guyana's 215,000 km ² .
b) at species level (please provide number of species per taxonomic group and percentage of total known number of species in each group)	Sea Turtles [Loggerhead (<i>Caretta caretta</i>), Olive-Ridley (<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>), the Hawksbill (<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>), the Green Turtle (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>), Leatherback (<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>)], Giant Otter

	(<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>), Red Siskin, Game birds and other large forest vertebrates. Monitoring is done by conservation NGOs and in forestry operations.
c) at genetic level (please indicate number and focus of monitoring programmes)	None
Further comments on ongoing monitoring programmes at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.	
Monitoring is <i>ad hoc</i> and not relevant to biodiversity but environmental management in general. However, initiatives related to biodiversity monitoring are project-based, such as the wetlands monitoring project for the North Rupununi. This project, implemented by Iwokrama, aimed to build capacity for effective biodiversity management in Guyana through training and the development of ecosystem management plans and associated monitoring systems for the North Rupununi Region. Monitoring is being conducted at 33 sites, and it includes taking water chemistry readings, bird surveys, caiman surveys, fish surveys (food and aquarium), and recording changes in land morphology and land use activities.	

21. ♦ On Article 7(c), does your country have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes on any of the following key threats to biodiversity?

a) No	
b) Yes, invasive alien species (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, climate change (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, pollution/eutrophication (please provide details below)	x
e) Yes, land use change/land degradation (please provide details below)	x
f) Yes, overexploitation or unsustainable use (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on monitoring programmes on key threats to biodiversity.

Regulatory institutions are the Guyana Forestry Commission (GFC) and the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission (GGMC) that regulate forest and mining respectively.

- Hydromet tracks monthly and annual climatic conditions.
- EPA has guidelines and penalties to manage pollutions levels. Complaints are investigated. The EPA conducts regulatory monitoring, in general, on a small scale. Assessment and monitoring, however limited, is also undertaken for processes and activities that may have significant impacts on the environment. Biodiversity monitoring is conducted in collaboration with its research counterparts as part of the biodiversity research process. GGMC conducts regulatory monitoring, specifically, as it relates to mineral processing and its effects on the environment.
- GFC and the Lands and Surveys Commission have increased GIS capacity.

EPA works with several NGOs (Iwokrama, CI, WWF, FFI) to monitor areas important for conservation and protection against unsustainable use. In 2004, EPA focused on the development of various strategies for the monitoring of biodiversity. Two strategies were completed. These dealt with the Monitoring of Forests and the Impact of Mining on Biodiversity. It was anticipated that funding could be acquired for the implementation of these strategies. EPA played an integral part in the activities of the Guyana National Initiative for Forest Certification (GNIFC) in an effort to develop national standards for forest certification. GFC monitors to a limited extent commercial and lesser known timber species. The GFC is currently involved in Forest Land Restoration (FLR) and the development of criteria and indicators for sustainable land management. The EPA, in collaboration with the NPC, Ministry of Amerindian Affairs, the GFC and the GGMC, cooperates to address illegal mining within the Kaieteur National Park.

22. ♦ On Article 7 (d), does your country have a mechanism to maintain and organize data derived from inventories and monitoring programmes and coordinate information collection and management at the national level?

a) No	
b) No, but some mechanisms or systems are being considered	x

c) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are being established	
d) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, a relatively complete system is in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the coordination of data and information collection and management.	
<p>Institutions such as the EPA, GFC, UG, CSBD, NARI, GRDB, GuySuCo, IWOKRAMA, CI-Guyana, GMTCS, GATBS, NPC (Botanical Gardens and Zoological Park) and MoA store data, however small, on biodiversity assessment and monitoring. On the other hand, very few institutions have organized and placed biodiversity-related materials into databases, inclusive of the EPA. The EPA has a system where trip reports are lodged with the Library at the EIT Unit. Reports are also to be housed at the Biodiversity Center. However, capacity to track and maintain the collection is a major challenge.</p> <p>Therefore, a National Biodiversity Research Information System is being developed with support from UNDP. The project commenced March 2006 to support the efforts of EPA in the effective management of Guyana's biodiversity resources in general, and the EPA's Biodiversity Research Process in particular.</p> <p>Aside from the EPA, IWOKRAMA has established a Forest Research Network (FORENET). FORENET is a project funded by the European Commission (EC) and the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and IWOKRAMA is the regional focal point for research for the Caribbean. It focuses on thematic areas, such as, <i>"Tropical Forests and Climate Change and Sustainable Use of Forest Goods and Services"</i>. These cover key research areas which include climate change impacts on practices and livelihoods of local people and tropical forests and climate change mitigation with a focus on forest degradation.</p> <p>GMTCS collects and stores marine turtles monitoring data in collaboration with local communities.</p>	

23. ♦ Does your country use indicators for national-level monitoring of biodiversity? (decision III/10)	
a) No	
b) No, but identification of potential indicators is under way (please describe)	x
c) Yes, some indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	
d) Yes, a relatively complete set of indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	
Further comments on the indicators identified and in use.	
<p>Macro- and Micro-level forest biodiversity indicators are being developed for effective management of forest resources. The projects were conducted through a collaborative effort between the EPA and the GFC. The outputs were: (i) the development of a system of indicators to monitor forest biodiversity; and (ii) a National Plan of Action to monitor impacts on forest biodiversity.</p>	

Box XLIII.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
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a) to e) All available information presented in boxes above.

f) Main constraints include:

- Access to, and availability of financial resources;
- Limited technical capacity, in particular, specialized skills and/or high level academic training;
- Limited institutional capacity, especially at the EPA;
- Limited equipment and access to adequate technologies;
- Limited awareness among biodiversity stakeholders on the Convention and its specific Articles;
- Limited information sharing; and
- Absence of a national repository for information related to biodiversity.

Decisions on Taxonomy

24. ♦ Has your country developed a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1? (decision IV/1)

a) No	x
b) No, but a plan is under development	
c) Yes, a plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, reports on implementation available (please provide details below)	

Further information on a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1.

Parataxonomy courses have been conducted for persons across Guyana. This was done in preparation for the Protected Areas System which has taken longer to be established than previously anticipated. Funding has remained a challenge.

25. ♦ Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections? (decision IV/1)

a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on investment on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections.

In June 1992, a new Centre for the Study of Biological Diversity was commissioned in Guyana. The Biodiversity Centre – a first in South America - was the result of several years of negotiations and planning by the Smithsonian Institution's Biological Diversity of the Guianas Program and the University of Guyana, with funds donated by the Royal Bank of Canada.

26. ♦ Does your country provide training programmes in taxonomy and work to increase its capacity of taxonomic research? (decision IV/1)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x

Further information on training programmes in taxonomy and efforts to increase the capacity of taxonomic research.

A number of initiatives were done before the reporting period of the third CBD report. *Ad hoc* taxonomic research and training programmes in taxonomy have been implemented. The University of Guyana has conducted some courses. University Biology undergraduates continue to get exposure as counterparts on expeditions.

Training Programmes

Training to build capacity in taxonomy is limited to the University of Guyana Biology Programme. Additional, short-term courses have been conducted as stand alone programmes. As part of a partnership with the Commonwealth Agriculture Bureau International (CABI), the University of Guyana's Department of Biology, and a Darwin Initiative funded project facilitated two Insect Biodiversity Training Programmes in 1999 and 2001. Participants were drawn from several public and private sector

institutions and agencies including the Ministry of Agriculture, NARI, GuySuCo, GRDB, Iwokrama, GFC, among others. The two training programmes provided a comprehensive overview of insect collection techniques, classification, cataloguing, and preservation of specimens and other aspects of insect biology.

In addition, the CSBD in collaboration with the Smithsonian Institute conducted two (2) parataxonomy courses aimed at improving the local knowledge and capacity for undertaking taxonomic work. These courses covered general groups such as mammals, birds and plants. Iwokrama also conducted parataxonomy courses for indigenous peoples.

Further, CI hosted a RAPID Assessment Training in 2001, and Iwokrama provided Ranger Training for over 30 persons from regions around Guyana. Iwokrama also trained their forest rangers in taxonomy.

Taxonomic Research

- A number of taxonomic studies and inventories have been conducted over the years. These include joint research/expeditions by a number of visiting scientists. Institutions and/or partnerships include: Smithsonian Institute and UG, Flora of Guianas, Utrecht Herbarium/Utrecht University, the Tropenbos-Guyana programme, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and the Royal Ontario Museum;
- Limited work has been done on coastal biodiversity taxonomy. Most of the work relates to mangrove ecosystem with the significant part relating to the coastal agro-ecosystem. Work on marine biodiversity is almost non-existent except for knowledge of sea turtles and edible marine foods such as fish, shrimps, prawns, sea bob, squid and lobster;
- Taxonomic work on inland waters biodiversity has been restricted to key initiatives through the Smithsonian Institution, CSBD, World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and individual [academic] research work;
- Taxonomic work on mountain biodiversity is limited to the Rapid Biodiversity Assessment conducted in the Kanuku Mountains and Mount Roraima with support from the Smithsonian Institute and WWF respectively;
- The following institutions have the capacity for inventory and classification of biodiversity and its components: NARI, GFC, GRDB, Iwokrama, GuySuCo and the CSBD; and
- The Pink Mealybug Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture is the only existing local taxonomic agency/unit that addresses issues related to invasive species.

27. ♦ Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable? (decision IV/1)

a) No	
b) No, but steps are being considered	
c) Yes, for some institutions	x
d) Yes, for all major institutions	

28.* ² Is your country collaborating with the existing regional, subregional and global initiatives, partnerships and institutions in carrying out the programme of work, including assessing regional taxonomic needs and identifying regional-level priorities? (decision VI/8)

² The questions marked with * in this section on Taxonomy are similar to some questions contained in the format for a report on the implementation of the programme of work on the Global Taxonomy Initiative. Those countries that have submitted such a report do not need to answer these questions unless they have updated information to provide.

a) No	
b) No, but collaborative programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessments)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessment and priority identification)	
Further information on the collaboration your country is carrying out to implement the programme of work for the GTI, including regional needs assessment and priority identification.	
Partnership continues with the Smithsonian Institution, ROM, Auburn University, and other interested institutions. Guyana is also part of ACTO.	

29. * Has your country made an assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities at the national level for the implementation of the Convention? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	x
b) Yes, basic assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	
c) Yes, thorough assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	
Further comments on national assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities.	
NA	

30. * Is your country working on regional or global capacity building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	x
b) Yes, relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
Further comments on regional or global capacity-building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties.	
NA	

31. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	x
b) Yes, for forest biodiversity (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for marine and coastal biodiversity (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for dry and sub-humid lands (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for inland waters biodiversity (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, for mountain biodiversity (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for protected areas (please provide details below)	
h) Yes, for agricultural biodiversity (please provide details below)	
i) Yes, for island biodiversity (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention.

NA

32. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8?

a) No	x
b) Yes, for access and benefit-sharing (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for Article 8(j) (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for the ecosystem approach (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for impact assessment, monitoring and indicators (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, for invasive alien species (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for others (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention.	
NA	

Article 8 - *In-situ* conservation
[excluding paragraphs (a) to (e), (h) and (j)]

33. ♦ On Article 8(i), has your country endeavored to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are being identified	
c) Yes, some measures undertaken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.	
Some level of integrated planning occurs among the principal natural resources agencies, such as the EPA, GFC, GL&SC and GGMC. In particular, for the forestry sector, the work has been designed to take into account the need for compatibility between present land use and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.	
Further, the EPA authorisation process for any new development activity takes into account the current land uses and future planned uses when processing applications. Inter-agency collaboration especially with the GL&SC, GFC, Central Housing and Planning Authority, Guyana Energy Agency, and GG&MC, is fundamental to the process.	

34. ♦ On Article 8(k), has your country developed or maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations?

a) No	
b) No, but legislation is being developed	
c) Yes, legislation or other measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
Further information on the legislation and/or regulations for the protection of threatened species and populations.	
Wild Birds Protection Act (1919), Forestry Act (1953), Fisheries Regulations (1959); Species Protection Regulations (1999), and Kaieteur National Park Act (1929, amended 1972 and further amended in 1999 and 2000);	

More recent initiatives are: the Environmental Protection Act (1996) and Draft Protected Areas Regulations under this Act; National Forestry Policy (1997); National Forestry Plan (1998); Draft Wildlife Management and Conservation Regulations (2000); Code of Practice for Forest Operations; Code of Practice for Timber Harvesting; National Forestry Action Plan (2001); Pesticide and Toxic Chemicals Control Act (2000) and accompanying Pesticides Regulations (2001); and Fisheries Act (2003); Regulations on Hazardous Wastes Management, Water Quality, Air Quality and Noise Management (2000); Fisheries Act (2002); and Forestry Act (1953).

35. ♦ On Article 8(l), does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity?

a) No

b) No, but relevant processes and categories of activities being identified

c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)

d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)

x

Further comments on the regulation or management of the processes and categories of activities identified by Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biodiversity.

The EPA manages the environmental authorisation process to ensure that all new (and existing) developmental activities are permitted and/or regulated. The EP Act (1996) sets out the legal requirement for any processes or categories of activities which have or are likely to have significant adverse impacts on the environment, in general and in particular conservation of biodiversity. The Act stipulates the framework for environmental impact assessment for development projects considered to have significant impacts on the environment. The EPA has an environmental permit process which is mandatory for operations. Sometimes EIAs, etc. are required.

The Environmental Management Regulations for Air Quality, Water Quality, Hazardous Waste, and Noise have been gazetted under the EP Act (1996) to support the implementation of the environmental authorisation process.

The EPA also collaborates with sector agencies such as GFC, and GGMC to regulate developmental activities within the forestry and mining sectors.

Box XLIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation

a) to e) All available information presented in boxes above.

f) Major constraints include:

- Enforcement of legislation is weak;
- Limited technical resource;
- Limited institutional arrangement, especially at the EPA to fulfill its mandate;
- Limited financial resource; and
- Legislative gaps.

Programme of Work on Protected Areas (Article 8 (a) to (e))

36. Has your country established suitable time bound and measurable national-level protected areas targets and indicators? (decision VII/28)	
a) No (please specify reasons)	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	x
c) Yes, some targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on targets and indicators for protected areas.	
<p>Guyana continues to work on establishing a National Protected Areas System (NPAS). Thus far, two (2) legally established protected areas have been created – the Iwokrama Forest Reserve and the Kaieteur National Park. Together, these account for the protection of 2.8% (434,000 ha) of Guyana's forested land mass. Other established areas include the Moraballi Forest Reserve and the Konashen Community Owned Conservation Area taking the total of protected land mass to 1,078,250 ha. Five other areas have been proposed for protection and these include: Mabura Hill Ecological Reserve, Orinduik Falls, Kanuku Mountains, Shell Beach and Mount Roraima.</p> <p>Donor support for the process during this reporting period includes World Bank, FFI, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), WWF, and UNDP, etc.</p> <p>During this reporting period, activities related to protected areas and the conservation of biological diversity include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued community consultations at Shell Beach, Kanuku Mountains, and Konashen; The preparation of the Indigenous People Development Plan (IPDP) and Process Framework document to address the potential impacts of NPAS on Amerindians; Implementation of a moratorium on granting new concessions for mining, forestry and other commercial activities in proposed protected areas; Proposed development of a National Protected Areas Trust Fund under the draft protected areas regulations to fund existing and future protected areas in Guyana; Signing of a Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) with the Wai Wai Community of Kanashen, CI-G and the EPA in November 2004, to establish the titled land (owned by the Wai Wai Community) as a Community-owned Conservation Area; The development of an Amenity Area Demonstration Project (AADP) in an area between No. 43 and No. 74 Village on the Corentyne Coast. The project commenced in 2005 and concluded in 2006 to demonstrate how environmentally-sound projects can create opportunities for sustainable development while at the same time, maintaining the veracity of the natural resource base. The focus was on water melon farmers since they are the most intensive resource users and have had to clear the natural and introduced vegetation for farmlands. A beach management plan, resource mapping of the project area, and a perception study were the main outputs; The Darwin Initiative Project which started in August 2003 continued until August 2005 for institutional strengthening and capacity building for Guyana's Protected Areas System. The main outputs are: (i) Rapid Biodiversity Assessment of Shell Beach; (ii) 1 month Ranger training Course; (iii) Workshop on financing protected areas, and (iv) Sustainable Livelihood Study for Shell Beach; A situation analysis and rapid assessment of Mount Roraima commenced in October 2006. 	
37. Has your country taken action to establish or expand protected areas in any large or relatively unfragmented natural area or areas under high threat, including securing threatened species? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	

d) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on actions taken to establish or expand protected areas.	
Areas selected based on national consultations with lead scientific institutions and researchers. See 1 st and 5 th bullets above.	

38. Has your country taken any action to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) Not applicable	
c) No, but relevant actions are being considered	x
d) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on actions taken to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas.	
<p>The proposed protected area site at Shell Beach has some considerations for a marine, beach front environment.</p> <p>Other proposed areas and legally established areas (refer to the answer for Question 36) found in the other regions of Guyana consider inland water ecosystems.</p> <p>The Caribbean Regional Environmental Programme (CREP) was designed to strengthen regional cooperation and build capacity for conservation management and sustainable development in Amenity Areas in the Caribbean. The project demonstrated that environmentally-sound projects can create opportunities for sustainable development whilst maintaining the integrity of the natural resource base. The EPA was chosen as the National Focal Point Organization (FPO) for the Guyana Amenity Area Demonstration Project (AADP). The site selected for the AADP was located between Numbers 43-74 Villages on the Corentyne Coast, Berbice. The area has vast mangrove cover, which provides very important ecosystem functions and is linked to a variety of economic activities in the area. Watermelon farmers are a majority of the resource users located on the No. 63 beach front and have had to clear the natural and introduced vegetation for farmlands.</p>	

39. Has your country identified and implemented practical steps for improving the integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on practical steps for improving integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures.	
<p>The EPA continued its collaboration with its partners and donors in the establishment of a National Protected Areas System (NPAS). The EPA coordinated the technical discussions with the World Bank, Lead Agencies and other relevant Ministries and Agencies, for the proposed Guyana Protected Areas System (GPAS) project to be funded by the GEF and implemented by the World Bank.</p> <p>The EPA participated in the Appraisal Mission, and Post-Appraisal Mission, of the GPAS project by the World Bank in March and June 2004 respectively. A Post-Appraisal Aide Memoire was prepared and agreed.</p>	

Iwokrama continued work with the North Rupununi District Development Board (NRDDB) for management of North Rupununi Wetlands via the Wetlands Project.

40. Is your country applying environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant EIA guidelines are under development	
c) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to some projects or plans (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to all relevant projects or plans (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on application of environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas.

The EPA manages the environmental authorisation process to ensure that all new (and existing) developmental activities are permitted and/or regulated. The EP Act 1996 sets out the legal requirement for any processes or categories of activities which have or are likely to have significant adverse impacts on the environment in general, and in particular, conservation of biodiversity. Moreover, the Act stipulates the framework for environmental impact assessment for development projects considered to have significant impacts on the environment.

The Environmental Management Regulations for Air Quality, Water Quality, Hazardous Waste, and Noise have been gazetted under the EP Act 1996 to support the implementation of the environmental authorisation process, inclusive of the environmental impact assessment process.

The EPA also collaborates with sector agencies such as GFC, GGMC to regulate developmental activities within the forestry and mining sectors.

An environmental permit is usually granted by the EPA before development work can commence. Mining and logging activities are contingent on the issuance of an environmental permit by the EPA.

41. Has your country identified legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	x
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below))	
d) Yes, many gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below)	

Further comments on identification of legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas.

The following constraints have been identified during the implementation of projects related to protected areas:

- The absence of national protected areas legislation is a major legislative gap;
- Limited technical resource persons continue as a fundamental institutional gap related to biodiversity conservation in general and in particular to protected areas; and
- Availability of financial resources; short comings related to project financing has had an effect on the effective establishment of protected areas. For example, the short fall in the World Bank component of the Guyana Protected Areas System (GPAS) Project which was intended to support the KfW component of the GPAS project.

42. Has your country undertaken national protected-area capacity needs assessments and established capacity building programmes? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	x
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, a basic assessment undertaken and some programmes established (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, a thorough assessment undertaken and comprehensive programmes established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on protected-area capacity needs assessment and establishment of capacity building programmes.	
National protected area capacity needs assessment was not conducted. However, needs assessment is conducted as part of the process in the selection of proposed site for protection. Further, the management plan for the site will include specific capacity needs for that area.	
Also see NBAP 1.	

43. Is your country implementing country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	x
b) No, but relevant plan is under development	
c) Yes, relevant plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, relevant plan is being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on implementation of country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas.	
NA	

44. Is your country implementing appropriate methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	x
b) No, but relevant methods, standards, criteria and indicators are under development	
c) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use and some international methods, standards, criteria and indicators in use (please provide details below)	
Further comments on methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance.	
IUCN criteria and UNCBD guiding documents were used to determine proposed sites based on forest ecosystems and biodiversity.	

Box XLV.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
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a) to e) All available information presented in boxes above.

f) Major constraints include:

- The absence of a protected areas legislation is a major legislative gap;
- Limited technical resources;
- Shortcomings related to project financing has had an effect on the effective establishment of protected areas. For example, the short fall in the World Bank component of the Guyana Protected Areas System (GPAS) Project which was intended to support the KfW component of the GPAS project;
- Specific targets and goals related to protected areas have not been established;
- National priority actions in major economic sectors such as forest, mining and agriculture have delayed national efforts to effectively establish a national protected areas system.

Article 8(h) - Alien species

45. Has your country identified alien species introduced into its territory and established a system for tracking the introduction of alien species?

a) No	
b) Yes, some alien species identified but a tracking system not yet established	
c) Yes, some alien species identified and tracking system in place	x
d) Yes, alien species of major concern identified and tracking system in place	

46. ♦ Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?

a) No	
b) Yes, but only for some alien species of concern (please provide details below)	x
c) Yes, for most alien species (please provide details below)	

Further information on the assessment of the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species.

Risks posed to ecosystems, habitats, and/or species are assessed for the Agriculture sector and also for other wildlife brought in to the country *via* mandatory quarantine system and policies of the Wildlife Division.

47. ♦ Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate, those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under consideration	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.

The Pink Mealy Bug Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture is the only existing local entity that addresses issues related to invasive species.

48. ♦ In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed, or involved itself in, mechanisms for international cooperation, including the exchange of best practices? (decision V/8)

a) No	x
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation	
c) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation	
d) Yes, multilateral cooperation	

49. ♦ Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species? (decision V/8)

a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the use of the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches in work on alien invasive species.	
Work has not commenced in this area, however, invasive alien species is identified as a future priority.	

50. Has your country identified national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)

a) No	x
b) No, but needs and priorities are being identified	
c) Yes, national needs and priorities have been identified (please provide below a list of needs and priorities identified)	
Further comments on the identification of national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles.	
NA	

51. Has your country created mechanisms to coordinate national programmes for applying the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)

a) No	x
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanisms created to coordinate national programmes for implementing the Guiding Principles.	
NA	

52. Has your country reviewed relevant policies, legislation and institutions in the light of the Guiding Principles, and adjusted or developed policies, legislation and institutions? (decision VI/23)

a) No	x
b) No, but review under way	
c) Yes, review completed and adjustment proposed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, adjustment and development ongoing	
e) Yes, some adjustments and development completed (please provide details below)	
Further information on the review, adjustment or development of policies, legislation and institutions in light of the Guiding Principles.	
NA	

53. Is your country enhancing cooperation between various sectors in order to improve prevention, early detection, eradication and/or control of invasive alien species? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	x
b) No, but potential coordination mechanisms are under consideration	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on cooperation between various sectors.	
NA	

54. Is your country collaborating with trading partners and neighboring countries to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity in ecosystems that cross international boundaries? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	x
b) Yes, relevant collaborative programmes are under development	
c) Yes, relevant programmes are in place (please specify below the measures taken for this purpose)	
Further comments on collaboration with trading partners and neighboring countries.	
Cooperation is limited to the Pink Mealy Bug, and foot and mouth disease through the Ministry of Agriculture. International cooperation also exists for biological monitoring and control of pests, especially for sugar.	

55. Is your country developing capacity to use risk assessment to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity and incorporate such methodologies in environmental impact assessment (EIA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA)? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	x
b) No, but programmes for this purpose are under development	
c) Yes, some activities for developing capacity in this field are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further information on capacity development to address threats of invasive alien species.	
NA	

56. Has your country developed financial measures and other policies and tools to promote activities to reduce the threats of invasive species? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	x
b) No, but relevant measures and policies are under development	
c) Yes, some measures, policies and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of financial measures and other policies and tools for the promotion of activities to reduce the threats of invasive species.	
NA	

Box XLVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

NA

Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions

GURTS

57. Has your country created and developed capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to genetic use restriction technologies?

a) No	x
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to GURTs.

NA

Status and Trends

58. Has your country supported indigenous and local communities in undertaking field studies to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)

a) No	
b) No, but support to relevant studies is being considered	
c) Yes (please provide information on the studies undertaken)	x

Further information on the studies undertaken to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, and priority actions identified.

Ad hoc anthropology research on the Wai-Wai and Makushi were done by visiting international researchers and collaborations with national institutions such as the Amerindian Research Unit and the Walter Roth Museum. In addition, work supported by the NGO community includes those of the Makushi Research Unit.

- In March 2005, work started on the preparation of the Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources Policy and Regulations.
- The Amerindian Act 1998 has been revised and extensive consultations were held during the preparation of the revised legislation which has been gazetted in 2006.
- The National Agriculture Research Institute also works to document traditional knowledge relating to traditional crop types as ways to improve product quality.
- Conservation International supports the documentation of traditional knowledge in the South Rupununi. These include:
 1. Community Resource Evaluation (May-Dec 2002) in the villages of Katoka, Yupukari, Kaicumbay, Parishara, Nappi, Hiowa, St. Ignatius, Kumu, Quarrie, Moco Moco, Parikwarinawa, Shulinab, Quiko, Meriwau, Sand Creek, Rupunau, Shea, and Maruranau.
 2. Socio-economic Survey of Amerindian communities in Kanuku Mountains area in the vil-

lages of Katoka, Yupukari, Kaicumbay, Parishara, Nappi, Hiowa, St. Ignatius, Kumu, Quarrie, Moco Moco, Parikwarinawa, Shulinab, Quiko, Meriwau, Sand Creek, Rupunau, Shea, and Maruranau.

3. Preparatory study for the creation of a Protected Area in the Kanuku Mountains region of Guyana (Aug 1993), Potarinau Amerindian reservation, Shea village, Yakarinta, Karanambo and Piarara ranches.

- Iwokrama also supports the documentation of traditional knowledge within the Iwokrama Forest. Some of the studies include:

1. The Iwokrama International Centre Policy on Intellectual property rights , access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-Sharing.
2. Capability approach to the revival of traditional ethnobotanical knowledge for sustainable livelihoods of Guyanese Indigenous People.
3. Greasing the wheels for conservation and development. Can Crab wood oil enterprises contribute to sustainable development of the Riverine communities in the North Rupununi, Central Guyana? (A Study of enterprise development).
4. Abstract Traditional Remedies, Indigenous Knowledge, and Intellectual Property Rights: the current status and possible future of the ethnomedicine of the Makushi Amerindians and other documents.

Akwé:Kon Guidelines

59. Has your country initiated a legal and institutional review of matters related to cultural, environmental and social impact assessment, with a view to incorporating the Akwé:Kon Guidelines into national legislation, policies, and procedures?

a) No	x
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, a review undertaken (please provide details on the review)	
Further information on the review.	
NA	

60. Has your country used the Akwé:Kon Guidelines in any project proposed to take place on sacred sites and/or land and waters traditionally occupied by indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)

a) No	
b) No, but a review of the Akwé: Kon guidelines is under way	
c) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further information on the projects where the Akwé:Kon Guidelines are applied.

The Amerindian Act of 2006 ensures certain land rights to communities that traditionally occupy lands on which development is to occur. Communities have to be consulted and permission must be sought and given except for sub-surface rights. Indigenous communities must still be consulted.

In addition, the EPA Act (1996) also considers that EIA, SIA, SEA, EMP, etc. must be done for large-scale development projects, and community consultations must be sought and addressed.

To-date, there has been no proposed project on sacred sites and/or land and waters traditionally occupied by indigenous communities.

Monitoring the extent to which these guidelines are adhered is lacking. Further, certain aspects of the Akwe:Kon guidelines, for instance, recording views and ensuring that actors will provide adequate redress, compensations, etc. for liabilities and environmental breaches still require attention.

Capacity Building and Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities

61. Has your country undertaken any measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to be effectively involved in decision-making related to the use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/16)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes being developed	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities.

Aside from the State, the indigenous community is the second largest land holder in Guyana, occupying approximately 13% of Guyana's land mass. On this basis, and located in the hinterland, the indigenous community has a significant role in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. A number of NGOs and the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs collaborate with the indigenous peoples, in particular to ensure their involvement in the decision-making process. Communities have themselves organized in groups at their level to represent issues that may impact their livelihoods and lifestyle and/or to develop sustainable livelihood programmes.

Key measures taken to enhance the capacity of the indigenous peoples include:

- The Iwokrama Canopy Walkway as a benefit-sharing venture. The canopy walkway is managed through a forest-based business partnership with Iwokrama and the Makushi community at Surama, Annai, and two private sector businesses - Rock View Lodge and Wilderness Explorers;
- The Makushi Research Unit originated from a local community NGO (the North Rupununi District Development Board (NRDDB)), Iwokrama and the Amerindian Research Unit in 1995 to study the ethnobiology of the North Rupununi. The Unit consists of mainly women from the local communities conducting research on social, economic and ecological aspects of life in the North Pupununi;
- Capacity building programme for the members of the Konashen community to improved their ability to manage the Community-owned Conservation Area (COCA), as well as, to enhance the tourism opportunities of the area;
- A Heritage Park has been established in the Amerindian community of Mainstay/Wayaka in Region 2 (Pomeroon/Supenaam) by ten (10) women. The Park is established on 20 acres of community forested land with the intention to identify varieties of plants used in traditional and contemporary medicine. The drive to establish the park stemmed from the concern that the known tribal secrets of the cultures and belief will be lost. The elders of the community assisted with the identification of the plants and insects found in the Park. The Park consists of an herbal garden, a nature trail, a 580 ft bridge built across a swampy area and an area with traditional thatch-roofed huts for relaxation.

62. Has your country developed appropriate mechanisms, guidelines, legislation or other initiatives to foster and promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision making, policy planning and development and implementation of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at international, regional, subregional, national and local levels? (decision V/16)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are under development	
c) Yes, some mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are in place (please provide details below)	x

Further information on the mechanisms, guidelines and legislation developed.

- Amerindian Act 2006;
- Draft Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resource Regulations; and
- Draft Protected Areas Legislation.

63. Has your country developed mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities with specific provisions for the full, active and effective participation of women in all elements of the programme of work? (decision V/16, annex)	
a) No	x
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are being developed	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of women of indigenous and local communities in all elements of the programme of work.	
NA	

Support to implementation

64. Has your country established national, subregional and/or regional indigenous and local community biodiversity advisory committees?	
a) No	x
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes	

65. Has your country assisted indigenous and local community organizations to hold regional meetings to discuss the outcomes of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and to prepare for meetings under the Convention?	
a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details about the outcome of meetings)	
Further information on the outcome of regional meetings.	
NA	

66. Has your country supported, financially and otherwise, indigenous and local communities in formulating their own community development and biodiversity conservation plans that will enable such communities to adopt a culturally appropriate strategic, integrated and phased approach to their development needs in line with community goals and objectives?	
a) No	
b) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	x
c) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further information on the support provided.	
<p>Guyana's first Community-owned Conservation Area (COCA) has been identified as the Konashen District. The Government of Guyana (GoG) granted the Wai Wai Community legal ownership to the lands of the Konashen District. The community then approached the GoG with a proposal to establish their titled lands as COCA, partnering with a local NGO – Conservation International, and the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs. Cooperation and management take place through a Memorandum of Cooperation with the Community, CI and the EPA. CI has provided financial and technical support to the community for activities such as rapid assessments, capacity building, and delineation of the area.</p> <p>In addition, a Natural Resources Project was done by MoAA in the North Rupununi to develop the PRMU document – a management plan required under the Amerindian Act, 2006.</p>	

Box XLVII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) to e) All available information presented in boxes above.

f) Constraints include:

- Limited technical resource;
- Limited institutional arrangement, especially at the EPA to fulfill its mandate;
- Limited financial resource; and
- Sustainability of initiatives.

Article 9 - *Ex-situ* conservation

67. ♦ On Article 9(a) and (b), has your country adopted measures for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biological diversity native to your country and originating outside your country?

a) No	x
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures adopted for the <i>ex-situ</i> conservation of components of biodiversity native to your country and originating outside your country.	
NA	

68. ♦ On Article 9(c), has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions.	
A paper was prepared and published in 2003 to justify the discovery of Red Siskin populations in South Savannahs for protection. The EPA has designated the South Rupununi Conservation Society (SRCS) the lead agency for protection and conservation of the species. SRCS is currently conducting research on red siskins in partnership with members of local communities.	

69. ♦ On Article 9(d), has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species.

Jaguars (*Panthera onca*), West Indian Manatees, and some other species have been traded under CITES protection with zoos.

Box XLVIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) to e) All available information presented in boxes above.

f) Constraints include:

- Limited technical resource;
- Limited institutional arrangement;
- Limited financial resource;
- Limited coordination among the responsible agencies; and
- Limited awareness on the Convention and its Articles among biodiversity stakeholders.

Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

70. ♦ On Article 10(a), has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making?

a) No	
b) No, but steps are being taken	
c) Yes, in some relevant sectors (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, in most relevant sectors (please provide details below)	

Further information on integrating consideration of conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making.

National level planning takes into account the objectives of the Convention and the forestry sector has taken steps to include considerations of conservation and sustainable use of biological resources in its National Forest Policy, National Forest Plan and National Forest Action Plan.

At the national level, efforts are being made at the EPA to develop a project proposal to mainstream biodiversity into the mining, forestry and agriculture sectors in collaboration with the relevant sectors and the UNDP.

Policies and legislation include the Iwokrama Act (1996), the Environmental Protection Act (1996), the National Environmental Action Plan (1997 and 2001-2005), the National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Guyana's Biodiversity (1997), the National Biodiversity Strategy (1988) and Action Plan (NBAP; 2000), National Forest Policy (1999), National Forestry Action Plan (1989), the National Development Strategy (NDS; 2001-2010), and the Poverty Reduction Strategy (2002). Some policies were also laid out during the National Protected Areas System process.

71. ♦ On Article 10(b), has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures adopted relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity.

Further measures include:

- The environmental authorisation process, inclusive of EIAs, of any new developmental activity, is part of the planning process.
- Implementation of the environmental regulations for mining and the related Forest Code of Practices.
- Revision of the Forest Act to include provisions for conservation of biodiversity and to minimize impacts on biodiversity.
- GNIF Standards and National Development Strategy.

72. ♦ On Article 10(c), has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	x
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements.

Some measures include:

- Iwokrama Act 1996 recognizes the importance of indigenous rights.
- The enactment of the Amerindian Act 2006.
- Preparation of the Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resource policy and regulations.
- Continuous efforts by NARI to document traditional knowledge specifically, as they relate to crop types and ways to improve harvest quality on crops such as hot peppers and cassava. This information is then regenerated on its scientific basis and presented to agriculture extension officers for use.

73. ♦ On Article 10(d), has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biodiversity has been reduced.

The EP Act requires that contingency plans are developed for operations that may have adverse effects on the environment, development of EMPs, EIAs, etc. How widely the remedial actions proposed are implemented, needs adequate monitoring to measure effectiveness.

Fishing is an extremely important livelihood activity in the 13 Amerindian communities in the North Rupununi District. Over time, over-harvesting and illegal exploitation of the Arapaima have decreased the fish population in the surrounding waters even though the Fisheries Act in 1953 forbids the exploitation of the Arapaimas. Harvesting of this fish by North Rupununi residents began in 1960s and increased in intensity that by 2001, there was a marked decrease in the Arapaima population.

Therefore, in collaboration with Iwokrama and the North Rupununi Development District Board (NRDDDB), a draft Arapaima Harvest Management Plan was prepared in 2002. The plan aims to increase the local Arapaima (*Arapaima gigas*) population. Arapaima stock assessments were conducted in 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2004 with noted population increases.

South Rupununi Conservation Society (SRCS) in an agreement with the GoG, through the EPA, monitors and conducts research on the newly discovered Red Siskin (*Carduellis cuccullata*) population.

74. ◇ Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)	
a) No	x
b) No, but assessment of potential indicators and incentive measures is under way	
c) Yes, indicators and incentive measures identified (please describe below)	
Further comments on the identification of indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
NA	

75. ◇ Has your country implemented sustainable use practices, programmes and policies for the sustainable use of biological diversity, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation? (decision V/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, programmes and policies are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on sustainable use programmes and policies.	
NDS (2000) and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2001)	

76. ◇ Has your country developed or explored mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)	
a) No	x
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please describe below)	
Further comments on the development of mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity.	
There is no formalized mechanism in place. Private sector support occurs on an <i>ad hoc</i> basis and companies such as the Demerara Tobacco Company have provided financial support in collaboration with Flora Fauna International (FFI) to conduct activities in the Shell Beach area such as community consultations to support the process of a national protected area system.	

77. Has your country initiated a process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)	
a) No	x
b) No, but the principles and guidelines are under review	
c) Yes, a process is being planned	
d) Yes, a process has been initiated (please provide detailed information)	
Further information on the process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.	
NA	

78. Has your country taken any initiative or action to develop and transfer technologies and provide financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)	
a) No	x
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some technologies developed and transferred and limited financial resources provided (please provide details below)	

d) Yes, many technologies developed and transferred and significant financial resources provided (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development and transfer of technologies and provision of financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.	
NA	

Biodiversity and Tourism

79. ♦ Has your country established mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity?	
a) No	x
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please specify below)	
d) Yes, existing mechanisms are under review	
Further comments on the establishment of mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity.	
NA [Tourism sector is small and is limited to nature-based tourism]. Large-scale projects are required to undergo an EIA.	

80. ♦ Has your country provided educational and training programmes to the tourism operators so as to increase their awareness of the impacts of tourism on biodiversity and upgrade the technical capacity at the local level to minimize the impacts? (decision V/25)	
a) No	x
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please describe below)	
Further comments on educational and training programmes provided to tourism operators.	
No formal national programme but sporadic workshops have been done over the years.	

81. Does your country provide indigenous and local communities with capacity-building and financial resources to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management? (decision VII/14)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are being considered	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments in the capacity-building and financial resources provided to indigenous and local communities to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management.	
Support has been provided by Inter-American Development Bank, Conservation International, Iwokrama, and the British High Commission through the Guyana Trade and Investment Support Services for capacity development for tour operators and communities involved in nature tourism and the preparation of resource materials.	
A birding tours self-assessment checklist – a practical guide for good environmental and social practices, has been prepared.	
An a more local level, a Revolving Tourism Fund was available to NRDDDB communities for tourism projects which was facilitated by Iwokrama and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).	

82. Has your country integrated the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development in the development or review of national strategies and plans for tourism development, national biodiversity strategies and actions plans, and other related sectoral strategies? (decision VII/14)	
a) No, but the guidelines are under review	
b) No, but a plan is under consideration to integrate some principles of the guidelines into relevant strategies	x
c) Yes, a few principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	
d) Yes, many principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	
Further information on the sectors where the principles of the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development are integrated.	

Box XLIX.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>a) to e) All available information presented in boxes above.</p> <p>f) Constraints include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited technical resource; ▪ Limited institutional capacity; ▪ Limited financial resource; ▪ Limited coordination among the responsible agencies; and ▪ Limited awareness on the Convention and its Articles among biodiversity stakeholders.

Article 11 - Incentive measures

83. ♦ Has your country established programmes to identify and adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the programmes to identify and adopt incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
<p>The National Biodiversity Action Plan I identified incentive measures as a programme area. The project aims to review incentives and disincentives for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the identification of sustainable economic alternatives to activities that threaten biodiversity. Implementation of this project has been delayed.</p>	

84. ♦ Has your country developed the mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas? (decisions III/18 and IV/10)	
a) No	x
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, review of impact of mechanisms available (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanism or approaches to incorporate market and non-market values of biodiversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes.	
NA	

85. ♦ Has your country developed training and capacity-building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives? (decision III/18)	
a) No	x
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place	
d) Yes, many programmes are in place	

86. Does your country take into consideration the proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures as contained in Annex I to decision VI/15 when designing and implementing incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision VI/15)	
a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on the proposals considered when designing and implementing the incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
Work at the national level to develop incentives for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity has not yet taken place.	

87. Has your country made any progress in removing or mitigating policies or practices that generate perverse incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity? (decision VII/18)	
a) No	x
b) No, but identification of such policies and practices is under way	
c) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified but not entirely removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified and removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	
Further information on perverse incentives identified and/or removed or mitigated.	
NA	

Box L.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:	
a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.	
a) to e) All available information presented in boxes above.	

f) Constraints include:

- Limited technical resource;
- Limited institutional arrangement;
- Limited financial resource;
- Limited coordination among the responsible agencies; and
- Limited awareness on the Convention and its Articles among biodiversity stakeholders.

Article 12 - Research and training

88. ♦ On Article 12(a), has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components?

a) No	x
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the programmes for scientific and technical education and training in the measures for identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Scientific cooperation between foreign universities, the CSBD, and University of Guyana provide opportunities for UG students to gain valuable field experience.

The biodiversity research process also facilitates foreign universities and researchers to conduct research in Guyana. In addition, NGOs such as Iwokrama and CI promote and facilitate research and training in collaboration with foreign universities and researchers.

89. ♦ On Article 12(b), does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x

Further information on the research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

The Biodiversity Research Process, managed by the EPA, facilitates biodiversity research in Guyana. A permit must be obtained from the EPA prior to any field work. The EPA has noted a growing interest in the study of Guyana's biological as well as cultural resources by foreign researchers. Applications are received from researchers and academic institutions and individuals around the world. Applications from Universities make up the majority of applications received. Applications received for this reporting period totaled 69, with 20 in 2004, 14 in 2005, and 35 in 2006.

NBAP I identified a component related to research and information on biodiversity. The project aimed to prepare a prioritize programme of biodiversity research for Guyana.

Other specific areas included:

- Arapaima populations studies in the North Rupununi;
- Faunal research conducted in Iwokrama; and
- EIAs and baseline information collected prior to large-scale developments.

90. ♦ On Article 12(c), does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources?

a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on the use of scientific advances in biodiversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

NA

Box LI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) to e) All available information presented in boxes above.

f) Constraints include:

- Limited technical resource;
- Limited institutional arrangement;
- Limited financial resource;
- Limited coordination among the responsible agencies; and
- Limited awareness on the Convention and its Articles among biodiversity stakeholders.

Article 13 - Public education and awareness

91. Is your country implementing a communication, education and public awareness strategy and promoting public participation in support of the Convention? (Goal 4.1 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No	x
b) No, but a CEPA strategy is under development	
c) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a limited extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the implementation of a CEPA strategy and the promotion of public participation in support of the Convention.

Guyana lacks a formal communication, education and public awareness strategy to promote public participation in support of the Convention other than the draft National Environmental Education Strategy and an established National Environmental Education Advisory Committee. However, the National Strategy on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Guyana's Biodiversity and its subsequent NBAP recognises the importance of public awareness and education and noted the GoG's commitment to develop this component towards conservation of biodiversity.

92. Is your country undertaking any activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on Communication, Education and Public Awareness as contained in the annex to decision VI/19? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on CEPA.

An extensive public awareness and education programme, inclusive of workshops and media programmes, was conducted for the preparation of the NBAP and Guyana's First Report to COP of the UNCBD. Materials were also prepared for these activities.

The NBAP identified a programme area specifically targeting public awareness and education with three (3) project components, namely: the integration of biodiversity consideration into schools curricula, preparation of an environmental module for secondary schools, and training of teachers to administer the module.

Other activities include:

- Training of Community Environmental Workers in Region 9;
- Activities in observance of International Day for Biodiversity and World Environment Day to promote conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;
- Weekly newspaper articles;
- Under the FFI component of the GPAS project, public awareness materials were prepared and distributed to transmit critical messages from site specific management entities of the proposed protected areas;
- A public awareness video and two (2) infomercials, and a 15-minute documentary on protected areas were aired to educate and raise public awareness on Guyana's protected areas efforts in general and specific to a proposed site;
- The NSCA project also includes a public awareness component – the preparation of resource materials, establishment of a web site, preparation of a newsletter, and discussions on the local media stations;
- Other institutions, such as Conservation International, World Wildlife Fund, and Iwokrama also conduct activities related to education and public awareness, inclusive of the preparation of printed materials.

93. Is your country strongly and effectively promoting biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the promotion of biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level.

- A public awareness video and two (2) infomercials, and a 15-minute documentary on protected areas were aired to educate and raise public awareness on Guyana's protected areas efforts in general and specific to a proposed site;
- The NSCA project also includes a public awareness component – the preparation of resource materials, establishment of a web site, preparation of a newsletter, and discussions on local media stations;
- Other institutions, such as Conservation International, World Wildlife Fund, and Iwokrama also conduct activities related to education and public awareness, inclusive of the preparation of printed materials. CI has an annual award for best environment article.

94. Does your country promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x

Further information on the efforts to promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level.

Refer to answers for questions 92 & 93.

In addition, as far as is possible, outreach is done. The EPA works with over 100 environmental youth

clubs across the country.

Work of NGOs is extensive – GMTCS has an annual education camp on Shell Beach, Iwokrama hosts an annual Wildlife Youth Festival, and CI works with youth groups and communities. WWF supports production of materials for distribution.

95. Is your country supporting national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness? (decision VI/19)

a) No	x
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities supported (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities supported (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the support of national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness.

NA

96. Has your country developed adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness?

a) No	x
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the development of adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness.

Limited technical resource persons and institutional capacity related to communication, education and public awareness continue to hinder the implementation of the Convention.

97. Does your country promote cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness at the national, regional and international levels? (decisions IV /10 and VI/19)

a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the promotion of cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness, at the national, regional and international levels.

Ad hoc cooperation exists mainly with the Biology Department and Centre for the Study on Biological Diversity at the University of Guyana and Universities within and outside the Region.
NGOs have conducted exchange programmes – Shell Beach and Iwokrama for example in 2003.

98. Is your country undertaking some CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention?

a) No (please specify reasons below)	x
b) Yes, some activities undertaken for some issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, many activities undertaken for most issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive activities undertaken for all issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention.

Little attention given to this because of limited resources – technical and financial - as well as institutional capacity.

99. ♦ Does your country support initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes as well as into their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision IV/10 and Goal 4.4 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biodiversity conservation in their practice and education programmes as well as their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

EPA supports initiatives by most locally based NGOs, however, there is no formalized system in place, therefore, *ad hoc* integration of biodiversity conservation occurs.
Iwokrama, CI, WWF, GMTCS, NRDDDB, etc. work together.

100. Is your country communicating the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and establishing appropriate linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development in the implementation of your national CEPA programmes and activities? (decision VII/24)

a) No	x
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes developed and activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes developed and many activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the communication of the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and the establishment of linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development.
Work is still to commence in this area.

Box LI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- constraints encountered in implementation.

a) to e) All available information presented in boxes above.

f) Constraints include:

- Limited technical resource;
- Limited institutional arrangement;
- Limited financial resource;
- Limited coordination among the responsible agencies; and
- Limited awareness on the Convention and its Articles among biodiversity stakeholders.

Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

101. ♦ On Article 14.1(a), has your country developed legislation requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, legislation is still in early stages of development	
c) No, but legislation is in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, legislation is in place (please provide details below)	x
e) Yes, review of implementation available (please provide details below)	
Further information on the legislation requiring EIA of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity.	
The EP Act (1996) stipulates the requirement for EIAs for development projects considered to have significant impacts on the environment.	

102. ♦ On Article 14.1(b), has your country developed mechanisms to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on the mechanisms developed to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biodiversity.	
Mechanism for inter-agency collaboration to address issues at the national level, in particular for large developmental projects with significant impact on the environment is in place.	
All proposed projects undergo a process before a permit can be issued, especially EIA projects.	
An environmental permit is issued with specific terms and conditions.	

103. ♦ On Article 14.1(c), is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction?	
a) No	x
b) No, but assessment of options is in progress	
c) Yes, some completed, others in progress (please provide details below)	
d) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on the bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biodiversity outside your country's jurisdiction.	
NA	

104. ♦ On Article 14.1(d), has your country put mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your territory to biological diversity in the territory of other Parties or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction?	
a) No	x
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place based on current scientific knowledge	

105. ♦ On Article 14.1(e), has your country established national mechanisms for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity?	
a) No	x
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on national mechanisms for emergency response to the activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biodiversity.

The EPA is responsible for enforcing the EP Act 1996 and regulations which requires the party responsible for the environmental problem to clean up.

106. Is your country applying the Guidelines for Incorporating Biodiversity-related Issues into Environment-Impact-Assessment Legislation or Processes and in Strategic Impact Assessment as contained in the annex to decision VI/7 in the context of the implementation of paragraph 1 of Article 14? (decision VI/7)

a) No	
b) No, but application of the guidelines under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects being applied (please specify below)	x
d) Yes, major aspects being applied (please specify below)	

Further comments on application of the guidelines.

Guyana has not yet commenced the process of incorporating the CoP guidelines in to the EIA process. However, the current processes for both EIAs and SIAs consider biodiversity-related issues. The EIA Rules and Procedures provide detailed guidelines to conduct EIAs and SIAs, inclusive of an assessment of the biological environment.

107. On Article 14 (2), has your country put in place national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity? (decision VI/11)

a) No	
b) Yes (please specify the measures)	x

Further comments on national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity.

The EP Act (1996) and its suite of Regulations (2000) stipulate provisions for restoration of the environment and damages to biological resources. The Act & Regulations require the payment of fine(s) and/or the cost(s) of clean-up for any environmental damages.

108. Has your country put in place any measures to prevent damage to biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being developed	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures in place to prevent damage to biological diversity.

See above and section with Article 10.

The EP Act (1996) and its suite of Regulations (2000) stipulate provisions for restoration of the environment and damages to biological resources.

The Forest Act and Mining Act/Environmental Mining Regulations regulate activities within these sectors and thus, aim to prevent damage to biological diversity.

109. Is your country cooperating with other Parties to strengthen capacities at the national level for the prevention of damage to biodiversity, establishment and implementation of national legislative regimes, policy and administrative measures on liability and redress? (decision VI/11)

a) No	x
b) No, but cooperation is under consideration	
c) No, but cooperative programmes are under development	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on cooperation with other Parties to strengthen capacities for the prevention of damage to biodiversity.

Some sectors work together to manage the environment – the EPA, GFC, GGMC, Guyana Lands and Surveys Commission, Ministry of Foreign Affairs - when it comes to management of forested lands and permits for non-national businesses.

Box LII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) to e) All available information presented in boxes above.

f) Constraints include:

- Limited technical resource;
- Limited institutional capacity;
- Limited financial resource;
- Limited coordination among the responsible agencies; and
- Limited awareness on the Convention and its Articles among biodiversity stakeholders.

Article 15 - Access to genetic resources

110. ♦ Has your country endeavored to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms, in accordance with paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of Article 15?

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

x

Further information on the efforts taken by your country to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms.

Guyana has commenced the process of preparing its access and benefit-sharing of genetic resources policy and regulations.

111. ♦ Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Parties, in accordance with Article 15(6)?

a) No

b) No, but potential measures are under review

c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)

d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)

x

Further information on the measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties.

Mainly in the agriculture sector for crops and livestock.

112. ♦ Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and of the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources, in accordance with Article 15(7)?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	x
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the type of measures taken.

Guyana has commenced the process of preparing its access and benefit-sharing of genetic resources policy and regulations.

113. ♦ In developing national measures to address access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, has your country taken into account the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?

a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on national measures taken which consider the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing as set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

The process recently commenced.

114. Is your country using the Bonn Guidelines when developing and drafting legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing and/or when negotiating contracts and other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit-sharing? (decision VII/19A)

a) No	
b) No, but steps being taken to do so (please provide details below)	x
c) Yes (please provide details below)	

Please provide details and specify successes and constraints in the implementation of the Bonn Guidelines.

The process recently commenced.

115. Has your country adopted national policies or measures, including legislation, which address the role of intellectual property rights in access and benefit-sharing arrangements (i.e. the issue of disclosure of origin/source/legal provenance of genetic resources in applications for intellectual property rights where the subject matter of the application concerns, or makes use of, genetic resources in its development)?

a) No	x
b) No, but potential policies or measures have been identified (please specify below)	
c) No, but relevant policies or measures are under development (please specify below)	
d) Yes, some policies or measures are in place (please specify below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive policies or measures adopted (please specify below)	

Further information on policies or measures that address the role of IPR in access and benefit-sharing arrangements.

The process related to IPR is expected to commence in the future.

116. Has your country been involved in capacity-building activities related to access and benefit-sharing?

a) Yes (please provide details below)

b) No

x

Please provide further information on capacity-building activities (your involvement as donor or recipient, key actors involved, target audience, time period, goals and objectives of the capacity-building activities, main capacity-building areas covered, nature of activities). Please also specify whether these activities took into account the Action Plan on capacity-building for access and benefit-sharing adopted at COP VII and available in annex to decision VII/19F.

Box LIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) to e) All available information presented in boxes above.

f) Constraints include:

- Limited technical resource;
- Limited institutional capacity;
- Limited financial resource;
- Limited coordination among the responsible agencies; and
- Limited awareness on the Convention and its Articles among biodiversity stakeholders.

Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology

117. ♦ On Article 16(1), has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment?

a) No

b) No, but potential measures are under review

c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)

d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)

x

Further information on the measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment.

NA

118. ♦ On Article 16(3), has your country taken measures so that Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	x
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative arrangements are in place	
g) Not applicable	

119. ♦ On Article 16(4), has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of Government institutions and the private sector of developing countries?

a) No	x
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	

Further information on the measures taken.

Very little, if at all, attention has been paid to the Article related to Access to and transfer of Technology.

Box LIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- constraints encountered in implementation.

a) to e) All available information presented in boxes above.

f) Constraints include:

- Limited technical resources;
- Limited institutional arrangement, especially at the EPA to fulfill its mandate; and
- Limited financial resource.

Programme of Work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation

120. Has your country provided financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation? (decision VII/29)

a) No	x
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the provision of financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation.

NA

121. Is your country taking any measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation? (decision VII/29)

a) No	x
b) No, but some measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation.

NA

122. Has your country made any technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	x
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, basic assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, thorough assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building.

NA

123. Has your country made any assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	x
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies.

NA

124. Has your country identified and implemented any measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation, including assessing capacity building needs? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	x
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place and being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation.

NA

125. Has your country taken any of the measures specified under Target 3.2 of the programme of work as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	x
b) No, but a few measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please specify below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please specify below)	

Further comments on the measures taken as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention.

NA

Box LV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

NA

Article 17 - Exchange of information

126. ♦ On Article 17(1), has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources with a view to assist with the implementation of the Convention and promote technical and scientific cooperation?

a) No	x
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

The following question (127) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

127. ♦ On Article 17(1), do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries and include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?

a) No	
b) Yes, but they do not include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	
c) Yes, and they include categories of information listed in Article 17 (2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	

Box LVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) to e) All available information presented in boxes above.

f) Constraints include:

- Limited coordination among principal biodiversity agencies;
- Limited awareness among stakeholders on the Convention and its Articles; and
- Limited information sharing and a national repository for information related to biodiversity. Critical information related to biodiversity use and conservation, as well as, work/studies conducted, inclusive of local research, are not readily available.

Article 18 - Technical and scientific cooperation

128. ♦ On Article 18(1), has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No	x
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation.

NA

129. ♦ On Article 18(4), has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention?

a) No	x
b) No, but relevant methods are under development	
c) Yes, methods are in place	

130. ♦ On Article 18(5), has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide some examples below)	x

Examples for the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention.

Limited to the extent of regional programmes related to the Guiana Shield Initiative and Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organisation (ACTO).

131. Has your country established links to non-governmental organizations, private sector and other institutions holding important databases or undertaking significant work on biological diversity through the CHM? (decision V/14)

a) No	x
b) No, but coordination with relevant NGOs, private sector and other institutions under way	
c) Yes, links established with relevant NGOs, private sector and institutions	

The following question (132) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

132. Has your country further developed the CHM to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation? (decision V/14)	
a) No	
b) Yes, by using funding opportunities	
c) Yes, by means of access to, and transfer of technology	
d) Yes, by using research cooperation facilities	
e) Yes, by using repatriation of information	
f) Yes, by using training opportunities	
g) Yes, by using promotion of contacts with relevant institutions, organizations and the private sector	
h) Yes, by using other means (please specify below)	
Further comments on CHM developments to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation.	

133. Has your country used CHM to make information available more useful for researchers and decision-makers? (decision V/14)	
a) No	x
b) No, but relevant initiatives under consideration	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on development of relevant initiatives.	
The CHM is yet to be actualized but a Biosafety Clearing House Project is expected to commence in February 2007. This project aimed at developing an online clearing house database for information related to Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) and Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs).	

134. Has your country developed, provided and shared services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of the CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions? (decision V/14)	
a) No	x
b) Yes (please specify services and tools below)	
Further comments on services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions.	
NA	

Box LVII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:	
a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.	
NA	

Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

135. ♦ On Article 19(1), has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	x
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation are in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy and subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place	

136. ♦ On Article 19(2), has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access by Parties, on a fair and equitable basis, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Parties?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	x
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

Box LVIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The National Biosafety Framework project commenced in 2004 and concluded at the end of 2006, supported by GEF and implemented through UNDP. A major output of the project is a National Biosafety Framework for Guyana. As part of the National Biosafety Framework, a draft policy on biotechnology, biosafety and biosecurity has been prepared in accordance with Guyana's obligations under the Cartagena Protocol.

The policy aims to control and monitor Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) and Living Modified Organisms (LMO) while preventing adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in Guyana. In addition to GMO's, and LMO's, the policy also targets all elements of genetic materials used in genetic manipulation, as well as, laboratory and field applications of biotechnology within Guyana.

Guyana is also preparing to accede to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

A National Coordinating Committee (NCC) for the Project was established by the EPA to advise and guide the preparation of the National Biosafety Framework.

Article 20 – Financial resources

Box LIX.

Please describe for each of the following items the quantity of financial resources, both internal and external, that have been utilized, received or provided, as applicable, to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity, on an annual basis, since your country became a Party to the Convention.

a) Budgetary allocations by national and local Governments as well as different sectoral ministries	2004: G\$ 88,609,145 2005: G\$ 98,456,023 2006: G\$ 135,211,683
b) Extra-budgetary resources (identified by donor agencies)	----
c) Bilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	<p>Development of the National Biosafety Framework for Guyana: US \$ 153,700: UNEP/ GEF</p> <p>IDB phase II: US \$1,280,000, IDB</p> <p>National Capacity Self Assessment Project: US \$235,000, UNDP</p> <p>KfW small grants component of the GPAS Project: €2,556,459.41 EURO, KfW</p> <p>Coastal Zone Management System: US \$ 336,000, CDB</p> <p>Development of the National Biodiversity Action Plan II: US \$55,000, WWF</p> <p>Mount Roraima Situation Analysis and Rapid Assessment: US \$ 25,000, WWF</p> <p>Micro-level Forest Biological Indicators of Guyana : US \$ 25,000, WWF</p> <p>Macro-level Indicators of Impacts on Forest Biodiversity: US \$ 25,000, IDB Phase II</p>
d) Regional channels (identified by donor agencies)	----
e) Multilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	Institutional Strengthening and capacity building for Protected Areas System: £ 259,465 and G \$ 1,477,000, FFI and DEMTOCO
f) Private sources (identified by donor agencies)	-----
g) Resources generated through financial instruments, such as charges for use of biodiversity	2004: G \$30,308,064 2005: G \$ 24,386,815 2006: G \$ 32,801,869

Please describe in detail below any major financing programmes, such as biodiversity trust funds or specific programmes that have been established in your country.

No major financing programmes specifically related to biodiversity or the UNCBD have been established in Guyana.

137. ♦ On Article 20(1), has your country provided financial support and incentives to those national activities that are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention?	
a) No	
b) Yes, incentives only (please provide a list of such incentives below)	
c) Yes, financial support only	x
d) Yes, financial support and incentives (please provide details below)	
Further comments on financial support and incentives provided.	

The next question (138) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

138. ♦ On Article 20(2), has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of new and additional financial resources your country has provided)	
Further comments on new and additional financial resources provided.	

The next question (139) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

139. ♦ On Article 20(2), has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable it to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?	
a) No	
b) Yes	x
140.	
141. ♦ Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector? (decision V/11)	
a) No	x
b) No, but procedures being established	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on processes to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector.	
NA	

142. ♦ Has your country considered any measures like tax exemptions in national taxation systems to encourage financial support to biodiversity? (decision V/11)	
a) No	x
b) No, but exemptions are under development (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, exemptions are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on tax exemptions for biodiversity-related donations.

NA

143. Has your country reviewed national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance allocated to biodiversity, with particular attention paid to positive incentives and their performance as well as perverse incentives and ways and means for their removal or mitigation? (decision VI/16)

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) No | x |
| b) No, but review is under way | |
| c) Yes (please provide results of review below) | |

Further comments on review of national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance.

The National Biodiversity Action Plan I identified incentive measures as a programme area. The project aims to review incentives and disincentives for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the identification of sustainable economic alternatives to activities that threaten biodiversity. Implementation of this project has been delayed.

144. Is your country taking concrete actions to review and further integrate biodiversity considerations in the development and implementation of major international development initiatives, as well as in national sustainable development plans and relevant sectoral policies and plans? (decisions VI/16 and VII/21)

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but review is under way | x |
| c) Yes, in some initiatives and plans (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, in major initiatives and plans (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on review and integration of biodiversity considerations in relevant initiatives, policies and plans.

A project to mainstream biodiversity considerations into sector plans is being developed.

145. Is your country enhancing the integration of biological diversity into the sectoral development and assistance programmes? (decision VII/21)

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant programmes are under development | x |
| c) Yes, into some sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, into major sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the integration of biodiversity into sectoral development and assistance programmes

A project to mainstream biodiversity considerations into sector plans is being developed focusing on the forestry, mining and agriculture sector.

The next question (145) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

<p>146. Please indicate with an “X” in the table below in which area your country has provided financial support to developing countries and/or countries with economies in transition. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.</p>	
A r e a s	Support provided
a) Undertaking national or regional assessments within the framework of MEA (decision VI/8)	
b) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	
c) Enhance national capacity to establish and maintain the mechanisms to protect traditional knowledge (decision VI/10)	
d) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation (decision V/26)	
e) Implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (decision VI/9)	
f) Implementation of the Bonn Guidelines (decision VI/24)	
g) Implementation of programme of work on agricultural biodiversity (decision V/5)	
h) Preparation of first report on the State of World's Animal Genetic Resources (decision VI/17)	
i) Support to work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and development of regional and sub regional networks or processes (decision VI/27)	
j) Development of partnerships and other means to provide the necessary support for the implementation of the programme of work on dry and subhumid lands biological diversity (decision VII/2)	
k) Financial support for the operations of the Coordination Mechanism of the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision VII/9)	
l) Support to the implementation of the Action Plan on Capacity Building as contained in the annex to decision VII/19 (decision VII/19)	
m) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity (decision VII/27)	
n) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (decision VII/28)	
o) Support to the development of national indicators (decision VII/30)	
p) Others (please specify)	
<p>Further information on financial support provided to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.</p>	

The next question (146) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

147. Please indicate with an “X” in the table below in which areas your country has applied for funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), from developed countries and/or from other sources. The same area may have more than one source of financial support. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.

A r e a s	Applied for funds from		
	GEF	Bilateral	Other
a) Preparation of national biodiversity strategies or action plans	x		
b) National capacity self-assessment for implementation of Convention (decision VI/27)	x		
c) Priority actions to implement the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision V/9)			
d) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	x		x
e) Development of national strategies or action plans to deal with alien species (decision VI/23)			
f) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation, establishment and maintenance of <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation facilities (decision V/26)			x
g) Projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 (Education and Public Awareness) (decision VI/19)	x		x
h) Preparation of national reports (decisions III/9, V/19 and VI/25)	x		x
i) Projects for conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity (decision IV/4)	x		
j) Activities for conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity (decision V/5)			
k) Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (decision VI/26)	x		
l) Implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative			
m) Implementation of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity			
n) Others (please specify)			
Further information on application for financial support.			

Box LX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The availability of financial resource severely hinders the implementation of the Convention.

D. THEMATIC AREAS

148. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the thematic programmes of work of the Convention (marine and coastal biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, inland waters biodiversity, dry and sub-humid lands and mountain biodiversity).

3 = High Challenge	1 = Low Challenge
2 = Medium Challenge	0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome
N/A = Not applicable	

Challenges	Programme of Work					
	Agricultural	Forest	Marine and coastal	Inland water ecosystem	Dry and subhumid lands	Mountain
Lack of political will and support	1	1	2	2	N/A	N/A
Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A
Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	3	2	3	3	N/A	N/A
Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	2	2	3	3	N/A	N/A
Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A
Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	3	3	3	3	N/A	N/A
Loss of traditional knowledge	2	1	3	2	N/A	N/A
Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A
Lack of accessible knowledge and information	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A
Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A
Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A
Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	2	2	2	130B3	N/A	N/A

Lack of financial, human, technical resources	3	3	3	3	N/A	N/A
Lack of economic incentive measures	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A
Lack of benefit-sharing	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A
Lack of synergies at national and international levels	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A
Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A
Lack of effective partnerships	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A
Lack of engagement of scientific community	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A
Lack of appropriate policies and laws	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A
Poverty	3	3	3	3	N/A	N/A
Population pressure	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A
Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A
Lack of capacities for local communities	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A
Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A
Weak law enforcement capacity	3	3	3	3	N/A	N/A
Natural disasters and environmental change	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A
Others (please specify)					N/A	N/A

Inland water ecosystems

149. Has your country incorporated the objectives and relevant activities of the programme of work into the following and implemented them? (decision VII/4)				
Strategies, policies, plans and activities	No	Yes, partially, integrated but not implemented	Yes, fully integrated and implemented	N/A
a) Your biodiversity strategies and action plans	x			
b) Wetland policies and strategies	x			

c) Integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans being developed in line with paragraph 25 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development	x			
d) Enhanced coordination and cooperation between national actors responsible for inland water ecosystems and biological diversity	x			
Further comments on incorporation of the objectives and activities of the programme of work				
Guyana had completed the review of the implementation of its first National Biodiversity Action Plan in 2005. This review formed the basis for the development of a more focused second NBAP. Based on the recommendations of the review, NBAP II will focus mainly on Guyana's important resources and will determine the needs to safeguard their conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing, in keeping with the objectives of the Convention. These resources are: forest, inland (fresh) water, agriculture, and coastal and marine. In October 2006, the EPA entered into a Grant Agreement with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) for the preparation of Guyana's Second NBAP for the period 2007 – 2011. The project is expected to conclude in May 2007. Therefore, Guyana has not commenced the process of directly implementing specific aspects related to these thematic areas.				

150. Has your country identified priorities for each activity in the programme of work, including timescales, in relation to outcome oriented targets? (decision VII/4)	
a) No	x
b) Outcome oriented targets developed but priority activities not developed	
c) Priority activities developed but not outcome oriented targets	
d) Yes, comprehensive outcome oriented targets and priority activities developed	
Further comments on the adoption of outcome oriented targets and priorities for activities, including providing a list of targets (if developed).	
NA	

151. Is your country promoting synergies between this programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level? (decision VII/4)	
a) Not applicable (not Party to Ramsar Convention)	x
b) No	
c) No, but potential measures were identified for synergy and joint implementation	
d) Yes, some measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	
Further comments on the promotion of synergies between the programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level.	
NA	

152. Has your country taken steps to improve national data on: (decision VII/4)			
Issues	Yes	No	No, but development is under way
a) Goods and services provided by inland water ecosystems?		x	Documented in resource use publications from studies on some indigenous groups. For example the Makushi, Wai-Wai, Arawaks and Arekunas.
b) The uses and related socioeconomic variables of such goods and services?		x	
c) Basic hydrological aspects of water supply as they relate to maintaining ecosystem function?		x	Hydromet collects basic rainfall and river data
d) Species and all taxonomic levels?		x	
e) On threats to which inland water ecosystems are subjected?		x	EPA, GFC and GGMC conduct adhoc monitoring of mining and forest operations.
Further comments on the development of data sets, in particular a list of data sets developed in case you have replied "YES" above.			
NA			

153. Has your country promoted the application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems? (decision VII/4)	
a) No, the guidelines have not been reviewed	x
b) No, the guidelines have been reviewed and found inappropriate	
c) Yes, the guidelines have been reviewed and application/promotion is pending	
d) Yes, the guidelines promoted and applied	
Further comments on the promotion and application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.	
NA	

Box LX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:	
a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.	
NA	

Marine and coastal biological diversity
General

154. Do your country's strategies and action plans include the following? Please use an "X" to indicate your response. (decisions II/10 and IV/15)	
a) Developing new marine and coastal protected areas	x
b) Improving the management of existing marine and coastal protected areas	
c) Building capacity within the country for management of marine and coastal resources, including through educational programmes and targeted research initiatives (if yes, please elaborate on types of initiatives in the box below)	x
d) Instituting improved integrated marine and coastal area management (including catchments management) in order to reduce sediment and nutrient loads into the marine environment	x
e) Protection of areas important for reproduction, such as spawning and nursery areas	x
f) Improving sewage and other waste treatment	x
g) Controlling excessive fishing and destructive fishing practices	x
h) Developing a comprehensive oceans policy (if yes, please indicate current stage of development in the box below)	x
i) Incorporation of local and traditional knowledge into management of marine and coastal resources (if yes, please elaborate on types of management arrangements in the box below)	x
j) Others (please specify below)	x
k) Not applicable	x
Please elaborate on the above activities and list any other priority actions relating to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.	
<p>Guyana had completed the review of the implementation of its first National Biodiversity Action Plan in 2005. This review formed the basis for the development of a more focused second NBAP. Based on the recommendations of the review, NBAP II will focus mainly on Guyana's important resources and determine the needs to safeguard their conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing, in keeping with the objectives of the Convention. These resources are: forest, inland (fresh) water, agriculture, and coastal and marine. In October 2006 EPA entered into a Grant Agreement with World Wildlife Fund (WWF) for the development of Guyana's Second NBAP for the period 2007 – 2011. The project is expected to conclude in May 2007. Therefore, Guyana has not commenced the process of directly implementing specific aspects related to these thematic areas.</p>	

Implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management

155. Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?	
a) No	x
b) Early stages of development	
c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management.	

An Integrated Coastal Zone Management Action Plan was prepared in 2000, and approved by Government of Guyana. It aims to facilitate an integrated approach to management and protection of the coastal zone and marine resources.

156. Has your country implemented ecosystem-based management of marine and coastal resources, for example through integration of coastal management and watershed management, or through integrated multidisciplinary coastal and ocean management?

a) No	x
b) Early stages of development	
c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of application of the ecosystem to management of marine and coastal resources.

Marine and Coastal Living Resources

157. Has your country identified components of your marine and coastal ecosystems, which are critical for their functioning, as well as key threats to those ecosystems?

a) No	x
b) Plans for a comprehensive assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
c) A comprehensive assessment is currently in progress	
d) Critical ecosystem components have been identified, and management plans for them are being developed (please provide details below)	
e) Management plans for important components of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of assessment, monitoring and research relating to marine and coastal ecosystems, as well as key threats to them

158. Is your country undertaking the following activities to implement the Convention's work plan on coral reefs? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.

Activities	Not implemented nor a priority	Not implemented but a priority	Currently implemented	Not applicable
a) Ecological assessment and monitoring of reefs				x
b) Socio-economic assessment and monitoring of communities and stakeholders				x
c) Management, particularly through application of integrated coastal management and marine and coastal protected areas in coral reef environments				x

d) Identification and implementation of additional and alternative measures for securing livelihoods of people who directly depend on coral reef services				x
e) Stakeholder partnerships, community participation programmes and public education campaigns				x
f) Provision of training and career opportunities for marine taxonomists and ecologists				x
g) Development of early warning systems of coral bleaching				x
h) Development of a rapid response capability to document coral bleaching and mortality				x
i) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded coral reef habitats				x
j) Others (please specify below)				x
Please elaborate on ongoing activities.				
NA				

Marine and Coastal Protected Areas

159. Which of the following statements can best describe the current status of marine and coastal protected areas in your country? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.	
a) Marine and coastal protected areas have been declared and gazetted (please indicate below how many)	
b) Management plans for these marine and coastal protected areas have been developed with involvement of all stakeholders	
c) Effective management with enforcement and monitoring has been put in place	x
d) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas is under development	
e) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas has been put in place	
f) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas managed for purpose of sustainable use, which may allow extractive activities	x
g) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas which exclude extractive uses	
h) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas is surrounded by sustainable management practices over the wider marine and coastal environment.	
i) Other (please describe below)	
j) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of marine and coastal protected areas.	

Mariculture

160. Is your country applying the following techniques aimed at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity? Please check all that apply.	
a) Application of environmental impact assessments for mariculture developments	
b) Development and application of effective site selection methods in the framework of integrated marine and coastal area management	
c) Development of effective methods for effluent and waste control	
d) Development of appropriate genetic resource management plans at the hatchery level	
e) Development of controlled hatchery and genetically sound reproduction methods in order to avoid seed collection from nature.	
f) If seed collection from nature cannot be avoided, development of environmentally sound practices for spat collecting operations, including use of selective fishing gear to avoid by-catch	
g) Use of native species and subspecies in mariculture	
h) Implementation of effective measures to prevent the inadvertent release of mariculture species and fertile polypoids.	
i) Use of proper methods of breeding and proper places of releasing in order to protect genetic diversity	
j) Minimizing the use of antibiotics through better husbandry techniques	
k) Use of selective methods in commercial fishing to avoid or minimize by-catch	
l) Considering traditional knowledge, where applicable, as a source to develop sustainable mariculture techniques	
m) Not applicable	
Further comments on techniques that aim at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity.	

Alien Species and Genotypes

161. Has your country put in place mechanisms to control pathways of introduction of alien species in the marine and coastal environment? Please check all that apply and elaborate on types of measures in the space below.	
a) No	x
b) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from ballast water have been put in place (please provide details below)	
c) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from hull fouling have been put in place (please provide details below)	
d) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from aquaculture have been put in place (please provide details below)	

e) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from accidental releases, such as aquarium releases, have been put in place (please provide details below)	
f) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of activities relating to prevention of introductions of alien species in the marine and coastal environment, as well as any eradication activities.	
In general phytosanitary measures have been employed by the Ministry of Agriculture at ports of entry; however, mechanisms in place to control pathways of introduction of alien species specific to marine and coastal environment are limited or non-existent.	

Box LXI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:	
a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.	
NA	

Agricultural biological diversity

162. ♦ Has your country developed national strategies, programmes and plans that ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components? (decisions III/11 and IV/6)	
a) No	x
b) No, but strategies, programmes and plans are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on agrobiodiversity components in national strategies, programmes and plans.	
Guyana had completed the review of the implementation of its first National Biodiversity Action Plan in 2005. This review formed the basis for the development of a more focused second NBAP. Based on the recommendations of the review, NBAP II will focus mainly on Guyana's important resources and determine the needs to safeguard their conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing, in keeping with the objectives of the Convention. These resources are: forest, inland (fresh) water, agriculture, and coastal and marine. In October 2006 EPA entered into a Grant Agreement with World Wildlife Fund (WWF) for the development of Guyana's Second NBAP for the period 2007 – 2011. The project is expected to conclude in May 2007. Therefore, Guyana has not commenced the process of directly implementing specific aspects related to these thematic areas.	

163. ♦ Has your country identified ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <i>In-situ</i> and <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity? (decision V/5)	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	x
c) Yes, some measures identified (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures identified (please provide details below)	

Further information on ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the *In-situ* and *Ex-situ* conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity.

A UNEP-GEF Project on the preparation of the Guyana's National Biosafety Framework commenced in May, 2004, and concluded in December, 2006. As part of the National Biosafety Framework, a draft policy framework on biotechnology, biosafety and biosecurity has been prepared in accordance with Guyana's obligations under the Cartagena Protocol.

Guyana has commenced the process of preparing the Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (ABS) policy and regulation.

Annex to decision V/5 - Programme of work on agricultural biodiversity

Programme element 1 – Assessment	
164. Has your country undertaken specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity such as on plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources, pollinators, pest management and nutrient cycling?	
a) No	x
b) Yes, assessments are in progress (please specify components below)	
c) Yes, assessments completed (please specify components and results of assessments below)	
Further comments on specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity. Guyana has not started targeted implementation on the programme of work on agriculture biodiversity. However, efforts were undertaken during this reporting period to document specific crop-related pests and improve management, in particular, by the Guyana Sugar Cooperation.	

165. Is your country undertaking assessments of the interactions between agricultural practices and the conservation and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity referred to in Annex I of the Convention (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance)?	
a) No	x
b) Yes, assessments are under way	
c) Yes, some assessments completed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments completed (please provide details below)	
Further comments on assessment of biodiversity components (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance). NA	

166. Has your country carried out an assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities in sustaining agricultural biodiversity and agro-ecosystem services for food production and food security?	
a) No	x
b) Yes, assessment is under way	
c) Yes, assessment completed (please specify where information can be retrieved below)	
Further comments on assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities. NA	
167. Has your country been monitoring an overall degradation, status quo or restoration/rehabilitation	

of agricultural biodiversity since 1993 when the Convention entered into force?	
a) No	x
b) Yes, no change found (status quo)	
c) Yes, overall degradation found (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, overall restoration or rehabilitation observed (please provide details below)	
Further comments on observations.	
NA	

Programme element 2 - Adaptive management	
168. Has your country identified management practices, technologies and policies that promote the positive, and mitigate the negative, impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, and enhance productivity and the capacity to sustain livelihoods?	
a) No	x
b) No, but potential practices, technologies and policies being identified	
c) Yes, some practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	
Further comments on identified management practices, technologies and policies.	
The Ministry of Agriculture with NARI, GuySuCo, and GRDB continued to conduct research on crop development. EIAs and Environmental Permits for large-scale project have to define practices and mitigation strategies that would reduce impacts on biodiversity. EPA's Environmental Management Division and EIT Division help to monitor and educate the public respectively.	

Programme element 3 - Capacity-building	
169. Has your country increased the capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders, to manage sustainable agricultural biodiversity and to develop strategies and methodologies for <i>In-situ</i> conservation, sustainable use and management of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) No	x
b) Yes (please specify area/component and target groups with increased capacity)	
Further comments on increased capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders.	
The National Agriculture Research Institute (NARI) works with local and indigenous communities specifically, as it relates to crop types and ways to improve product quality. NARI conducts evaluation of land race varieties such as hot peppers and cassava, to conform claims based on traditional knowledge for harvest quality and agronomic characteristics. This information is then regenerated on its scientific basis and presented to agriculture extension officers for use.	

170. Has your country put in place operational mechanisms for participation by a wide range of stakeholder groups to develop genuine partnerships contributing to the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity?	
a) No	x
b) No, but potential mechanisms being identified	
c) No, but mechanisms are under development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place	

171. Has your country improved the policy environment, including benefit-sharing arrangements and incentive measures, to support local-level management of agricultural biodiversity?		
a)	No	x
b)	No, but some measures and arrangements being identified	
c)	No, but measures and arrangements are under development	
d)	Yes, measures and arrangements are being implemented (please specify below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to improve the policy environment.		

Programme element 4 – Mainstreaming		
172. Is your country mainstreaming or integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes?		
a)	No	x
b)	No, but review is under way	
c)	No, but potential frameworks and mechanisms are being identified	
d)	Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed and integrated into some sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	
e)	Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed into major sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on mainstreaming and integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes.		

173. Is your country supporting the institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms for the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity in agricultural strategies and action plans, and its integration into wider strategies and action plans for biodiversity?		
a)	No	x
b)	Yes, by supporting institutions in undertaking relevant assessments	
c)	Yes, by developing policy and planning guidelines	
d)	Yes, by developing training material	
e)	Yes, by supporting capacity-building at policy, technical and local levels	
f)	Yes, by promoting synergy in the implementation of agreed plans of action and between ongoing assessment and intergovernmental processes.	
Further comments on support for institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms.		

174. In the case of centers of origin in your country, is your country promoting activities for the conservation, on farm, <i>In-situ</i> , and <i>Ex-situ</i> , of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including their wild relatives?		
a)	No	
b)	Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on of the conservation of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture in their center of origin.		
The National Agriculture Research Institute (NARI) has a traditional seed collection and storage facility. Vegetative accessions are stored in field gene banks and to a limited extent germplasm work is conducted on cassava, sweet potato and a few others.		

Box LXII.

Please provide information concerning the actions taken by your country to implement the Plan of Action for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators.

NA

Box LXIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) to e) All available information presented in boxes above.

f) Constraints include:

- Limited technical resource;
- Limited financial resource; and
- Limited coordination among the responsible agencies.

**Forest Biological Diversity
General**

175. Has your country incorporated relevant parts of the work programme into your national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes?

a)No	x
b)Yes, please describe the process used	
c) Yes, please describe constraints/obstacles encountered in the process	
d)Yes, please describe lessons learned	
e)Yes, please describe targets for priority actions in the programme of work	

Further comments on the incorporation of relevant parts of the work programme into your NBSAP and forest programmes

Guyana had completed the review of the implementation of its first National Biodiversity Action Plan in 2005. This review formed the basis for the development of a more focused second NBAP. Based on the recommendations of the review, NBAP II will focus mainly on Guyana's important resources and determine the needs to safeguard their conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing, in keeping with the objectives of the Convention. These resources are: forest, inland (fresh) water, agriculture, and coastal and marine. In October 2006 EPA entered into a Grant Agreement with World Wildlife Fund (WWF) for the development of Guyana's Second NBAP for the period 2007 – 2011. The project is expected to conclude in May 2007. Therefore, Guyana has not commenced the process of directly implementing specific aspects related to these thematic areas.

Box LXIV.

Please indicate what recently applied tools (policy, planning, management, assessment and measurement) and measures, if any, your country is using to implement and assess the programme of work. Please indicate what tools and measures would assist the implementation.

There is no formal programme of work done. However, Fuentes (2005) assessed the implementation of NBAP 1. Several recommendations were made to increase the effectiveness of implementation. Several projects were not completed in the time frame for the NBAP for reasons due to non-fruition of planned financing mechanisms.

Box LXV.

Please indicate to what extent and how your country has involved indigenous and local communities, and respected their rights and interests, in implementing the programme of work.

See Article 8.

Box LXVI.

Please indicate what efforts your country has made towards capacity building in human and capital resources for the implementation of the programme of work.

See box LXIV

Box LXVII.

Please indicate how your country has collaborated and cooperated (e.g., south-south, north-south, south-north, north-north) with other governments, regional or international organizations in implementing the programme of work. Please also indicate what are the constraints and/or needs identified.

See box LXIV

Expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity

Programme element 1 – Conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing	
176. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests?	
a) No (please provide reasons below)	
b) No, but potential measures being identified (please provide details below)	x
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Comments on application of the ecosystem approach to management of forests (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impact on forest management, constraints, needs, tools, and targets).	
See Section on ecosystem approach. At this stage, it is too early to monitor and assess lessons learnt and impacts.	

177. Has your country undertaken measures to reduce the threats to, and mitigate its impacts on forest biodiversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	Please specify below the major threats identified in relation to each objective of goal 2 and the measures undertaken to address priority actions

b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on measures to reduce threats to, and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
See box 2.B. PRIORITY SETTING, TARGETS AND OBSTACLES		
178. Is your country undertaking any measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
		Establishment of Protected Areas System is on-going. Several policies and Acts were passed that contribute to the protection of forest biodiversity.
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
Establishment of a National Protected Areas System is on-going. Several policies and Acts were passed that contribute to the protection of forest biodiversity.		

179. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
		GFC has developed a Code of Practice for Timber Harvesting as an initial step towards implementing sustainable forest management. A number of key partners, inclusive of the EPA and GFC, have been involved in the Guyana National Initiative for Forest Certification (GNIFC) to develop national standards for forest certification.
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the promotion of the sustainable use of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
See article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use.		

180. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes		Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 5 and describe measures undertaken

b) No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the promotion of access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources. (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets)		
See article 11, 15, 16		
Programme element 2 – Institutional and socio-economic enabling environment		
181. Is your country undertaking any measures to enhance the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the enhancement of the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
See section on articles.		

182. Is your country undertaking any measures to address socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Please provide reasons below
Further comments on review of socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
NA		

183. Is your country undertaking any measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities

b) No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Please provide reasons below
Further comments on measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
Public awareness through the EPA's Education Information and Training Division broadly covers areas related to biodiversity, inclusive of forest biodiversity.		
Programme element 3 – Knowledge, assessment and monitoring		
184. Is your country undertaking any measures to characterize forest ecosystems at various scales in order to improve the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Please provide reasons below
Further comments on characterization of forest ecosystems at various scales (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
NA		

185. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve knowledge on, and methods for, the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Please provide reasons below
Further comments on improvement of knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
NA		

186. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the improvement of the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
NA		

187. Is your country undertaking any measures at national level to improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biodiversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes		Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No	x	Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the improvement of the infrastructure for data and information management (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
NA		

Box LXVIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:	
a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.	
NA	

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

188. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work? (decisions V/23 and VII/2)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on scientific, technical and financial support, at the national and regional levels, to the activities identified in the programme of work.	
NA	

189. Has your country integrated actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands integrated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD.	
NA	

190. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD process and other processes under related environmental conventions? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)

a) No

b) Yes, some linkages established (please provide details below)

c) Yes, extensive linkages established (please provide details below)

Further comments on the measures to ensure the synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD processes and other processes under related environmental conventions.

Programme Part A: Assessment

191. Has your country assessed and analyzed information on the state of dryland biological diversity and the pressures on it, disseminated existing knowledge and best practices, and filled knowledge gaps in order to determine adequate activities? (Decision V/23, Part A: Assessment, Operational objective, activities 1 to 6)

a) No

b) No, but assessment is ongoing

c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)

d) Yes, comprehensive assessment undertaken (please provide details below)

Further comments on the relevant information on assessments of the status and trends and dissemination of existing knowledge and best practices.

Programme Part B: Targeted Actions

192. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences? (part B of annex I of decision V/23, activities 7 to 9)

a) No

b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)

c) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)

Further comments on the measures taken to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences.

193. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work?

a) No

b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)

c) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)

d) Yes, all identified capacity needs met (please provide details below)

Further comments on measures taken to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work.

Box LXIX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

NA

Mountain Biodiversity

Programme Element 1. Direct actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing

194. Has your country taken any measures to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity?

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant measures are being considered | |
| c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the measures taken to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity

NA

195. Has your country taken any measures to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity?

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but some measures are being considered | |
| c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the measures taken to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity

196. Has your country taken any measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems?

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but some measures are being considered | |
| c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems

197. Has your country taken any measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources, including preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge?

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but some measures are being considered | |
| c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources

Programme Element 2. Means of implementation for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing

198. Has your country developed any legal, policy and institutional framework for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing this programme of work?

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant frameworks are being developed | |
| c) Yes, some frameworks are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive frameworks are in place (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the legal, policy and institutional frameworks for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing the programme of work on mountain biodiversity.

199. Has your country been involved in regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but some cooperation frameworks are being considered | |
| c) Yes (please provide details below) | |

Further information on the regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity

Programme Element 3. Supporting actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing

200. Has your country taken any measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biological diversity?

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biodiversity

201. Has your country taken any measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity

202. Has your country taken any measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems	

Box LXX.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
NA

E. OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION

203. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention? (decision V/20)	
a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the regional and subregional activities in which your country has been involved.	

204. Is your country strengthening regional and subregional cooperation, enhancing integration and promoting synergies with relevant regional and subregional processes? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on regional and subregional cooperation and processes.	

The following question (204) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

205. Is your country supporting the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, included in existing cooperation frameworks (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities ongoing (please provide details below)	
Further comments on support for the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes.	

206. Is your country working with other Parties to strengthen the existing regional and subregional mechanisms and initiatives for capacity-building? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	x
b) Yes	

207. Has your country contributed to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms for implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on contribution to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms.	

Box LXXI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of the above decisions specifically focusing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
NA

F. COMMENTS ON THE FORMAT

Box LXXII.

Please provide below recommendations on how to improve this reporting format.

Completion of this questionnaire was met with a few challenges as noted below and improvements in these areas will significantly assist with the reporting format of the report.

In general, the questionnaire was not user-friendly. While the sections were organized on broad themes, sub-questions were grouped along common themes, thereby, allowing for information to be repeated. Therefore, consideration should be given to reduce the total number of questions and to consolidate questions with common themes in order to reduce repetitions.
